SPECIAL EDITION

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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SPECIAL EDITION

WHOLE NO. 1021. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1930 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 20, NO. 34.

BOULDER DAM WORK IS ONE YEAR OFF

Washington, Nov. 1.—President Green warns workers to keep away from Boulder Dam as there are no prospects of work in the immediate future.

"It will be nearly a year before a contract can be let for construction," said the A. F. of L. executive, who has received a complete report on every phase of this project.

"It is unlikely that bids for construction of the division tunnel and the dam proper will be called for prior to July, next year," the report states.

"It will take considerable time for field surveys and investigations, technical studies, preparation of designs and specifications and the issuance of advertisements, so that it will be nearly a year before contract can be let for construction of the dam. It is necessary to emphasize this in order to correct the general impression which seems to prevail that a large construction force is to be organized at once."

It is expected that all construction work will be done by contract, and that the larger number of men in all grades will be employed directly by the contractors.

BAN ON NIGHT WORK FAILS TO ENTHUSE

Washington, Nov. 1.—The agreement of cotton mill owners to eliminate night work by women and minors under 18 not later than March 1 fails to enthuse Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the United States Children's Bureau.

"The agreement is commendable, but experience has taught us that such pacts are not effective without legislation," said Miss Abbott. "The best of the industries abide by the rule while the less ethical do not. Night work laws in a number of States, particularly in the Southern area, are below what they should be.

Miss Abbott said that night work by children under 16 has been quite generally prohibited, but little such protection is offered minors between the ages of 16 and 18.

The cotton mill owners agreed to eliminate night work by women and minors by applying the elimination policy to 75 per cent of the spindles in the whole industry the first year, 80 per cent the second year and 85 per cent the third year and thereafter.

PACKERS PROSPEROUS; LESS LABOR EMPLOYED

Chicago, Nov. 1.—Large meat packing companies are not affected by the business depression, and it is expected they will equal or exceed last year's profits.

Storage stocks are reduced and this has made it possible to hold prices. The packers' prosperity is shown in the redemption by Armour & Co. of $10,000,000 7½ per cent gold bonds out of accumulated cash that is not listed as profits.

Wilson & Co. retired $2,500,000 6 per cent notes five months before they were due.

The greatest saving by these corporations was made in reducing the number of employes. During the first six months of this year the number of employes was below the corresponding period a year ago. Beginning in June, last year, the number of employes dropped steadily as against a rise during the corresponding month in 1929.

LABOR PARTY TO SPEND HALF BILLION DOLLARS

London, Nov. 1.—The British Labor government has prepared building schemes to relieve unemployment that will involve the expenditure of $589,700,000.

The largest individual items in the program are:

1—Five-year roads construction to cost $157,000,000 on which contracts to the amount of many millions of dollars have already been signed.

2—Improvements to railways, docks, water works and gas works that will cost $133,000,000.

3—Complete reorganization and consolidation of Great Britain's electric lights and electric power stations to cost $67,500,000.

4—Important projects to promote industrial and economic development in the colonies, to cost $34,500,000.

These total $392,500,000. The balance is made up of innumerable municipal local improvements and extensive housing schemes.

HARRY GOSLING DIES

Washington, Nov. 1.—Cable dispatches from London announce the death of Harry Gosling, for 35 years an outstanding figure in the British trade union movement.

He was for years president of the Transport and General Workers' Union, which includes longshoremen (dockers) and street railway and bus (tram) workers. He was considered one of the ablest labor negotiators in Great Britain.

He represented the British Trades Union Congress at the Baltimore A. F. of L. convention in 1916.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Top row, reading from left to right—First Vice President Frank Duffy, Secretary Frank Morrison, President William Green, Treasurer Martin F. Ryan, Second Vice President Thomas A. Rickert.

Bottom row, reading from left to right—Third Vice President Matthew Woll, Fourth Vice President James Wilson, Fifth Vice President John Coefield, Sixth Vice President Arthur O. Wharton, Seventh Vice President Joseph N. Weber, Eighth Vice President G. M. Bugniazet.

ELEMENTS OF JUSTICE ARE BASED ON RIGHTS

—President Green.

New York, Nov. 1.—"Strife, class hatred and industrial war are basic elements of force and are the antithesis of reason, judgment and cooperation," said Wm. Green, president A. F. of L., when presented the Roosevelt medal by the Roosevelt Memorial Association.

The medal was awarded the trade union executive because of his personal and official contribution toward promotion of industrial cooperation and industrial peace.

President Green declared that if differences on the industrial field can not be adjusted by the application of the rules of justice and fair dealing "then industry must admit its failure to meet the challenge of modern civilization.

"Peace, co-operation and a neighborly relationship should be the normal state of society," he said.

"Modern industry and modern processes of production have carried us far beyond the point where an individual relationship between employers and employes can be successfully maintained. We must face stern industrial and economic facts that have forced a collective relationship upon us."

The trade unionist expressed his conviction that the future success of industry depends upon the new system.

STANDARD OIL UNIT BACKS OIL CONTROL

New York, Nov. 1.—Government control of oil production is favored by Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, largest unit in Standard Oil group.

The Lamp, official magazine of the New Jersey corporation, has rejected the old theory of control of one's property and accepts regulation of oil production by State commissions, as is the rule in Oklahoma and Texas.

The oil company's publication admits that regulation, or proration of oil output, defers income and holds in check freedom of development, but insists that "proration's many advantages outweigh its inconveniences so greatly that all operators must come at length to embrace it."

Stock Smash Started Distress; Labor Demands Truth Be Told

New York, Nov. 1.—Wall Street surveys the wreckage precipitated by the stock market October 23, last year.

The collapse was of record violence and stock values of 50 leading corporations dropped $7,770,000,000 after they were driven to dizzy heights by a propaganda based on the theory that there is no limit to values.

The smash came as quickly as the bursting of a toy balloon and propagandists and so-called economists have discarded illusions that stimulated this frenzied speculation.

Post mortems without number have been held on causes of the break, but it is agreed that the major reasons were overproduction or underconsumption, widespread speculation and advances in discount rates.

The immediate cause was the failure of London interests who threw their American holdings on this market and started the general decline. The London failure, however, is as good an excuse as any other alibi for it was certain that the top-heavy financial structure could not stand.

During the year every attempt has been made to minimize the resultant depression. The people have been assured that "prosperity is just around the corner," while financial interests were quietly and carefully unloading. During the last few weeks this policy has been abandoned and the public is realizing that the depression is not a mental attitude.

The Boston A. F. of L. convention demanded less poetry and more facts. The Executive Council was directed to urge the President to appoint a national emergency committee to encourage public, quasi-public and private employment. State Federations of Labor and city central bodies were urged to take similar action with the executives of their respective political units.

This plan is being adopted by public officials. Its value includes facing realities and the abandonment of predictions to hungry men, women and children.

The trade union recommendation is not considered a final solution for unemployment, but is intended to arouse the country to the present situation. It is a notice that prophecy will not be accepted for action.

ENLISTMENT IN ARMY PROPOSED FOR IDLE

Milwaukee, Nov. 1.—Enlistment of unemployed in the United States Army Reserves is the novel suggestion made by the Wisconsin Council of the American Legion.

The plan would permit any man out of work to enlist and draw regular army pay. It would be necessary to change the age limit so that middle-aged and married men could be accepted. Enlistment would only be during the business depression or until a man secured work.

Austin A. Peterson, State adjutant of the Legion, said the scheme would teach men army routine which would be invaluable in time of war. But it would not jeopardize the man in that event; he would not be called for service any differently than if he had never seen army enlistment.

The Legion's council offered the plan as a substitute for various unemployment insurance plans that are being suggested. Where there are not enough barracks rude shelters, such as were erected during the last war, could be constructed by the men themselves to keep them busy, it was stated.

WORKMAN'S AWARD UPHELD BY COURT

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 1.—The State Supreme Court made an important compensation ruling when it held that an award can be paid not for the accident, but for personal injury caused by the accident. The decision was based on the English case of Burrell & Sons against Salvage.

The court, in discussing the case before it, held that a series of puncture wounds from particles of metal that resulted in the death of the employe does not preclude a compensation award on the ground that death can not be traced to any particular wound.

The decedent operated a machine which finished piston castings for automobile engines. He frequently received puncture wounds from particles of metal which were detached from the casting and would pick these particles out at home with an ordinary needle. He died from tetanus, the testimony showing that the germs entered his system through the puncture wounds.

OCTOBER UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES LITTLE CHANGED FROM SEPTEMBER

Washington, Nov. 1.—October's preliminary unemployment figures, issued by A. F. of L., show little change from September's figures.

The union membership reporting for October show unemployment in all trades was 21 per cent. This is the same as September. Building trades, with 38 per cent unemployment, was the same in both months. Metal trades unemployment in October was 21 per cent, a drop from 23 per cent in September. Printing trades unemployment dropped from 8 to 7 per cent, and all other trades had a 14 per cent unemployment both in October and September.

CHILD LABOR FINDINGS ON NATIONAL HOOK-UP

Washington, Nov. 1.—Wm. Green, president A. F. of L., calls attention of American trade unionists to a nation-wide child health address by President Hoover on November 19, and by Secretary of the Interior Wilbur on November 22.

The subject will be the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, whose work is nearing completion and whose findings are of interest to the nation.

President Hoover will speak to the conference at 9 o'clock, Eastern standard time, on a coast-to-coast hook-up over the National and Columbia broadcasting stations. Secretary Wilbur, chairman of the conference, will speak November 22 at 12:45 p. m., Eastern standard time.

The A. F. of L. is a unit of this conference that has collected valuable information on child health and protection.

President Green suggests to State Federations of Labor and city central bodies that the widest publicity be given these two addresses, and that trade unionists co-operate with child health councils.

EMPLOYMENT GROUP URGES REPAIR WORK

Washington, Nov. 1.—President Hoover's Emergency Committee on Employment declares that "now is the time" for States, counties and cities, and for millions of householders and home owners, to carry out large and small improvement operations for their own benefit and for the relief of unemployed.

Millions of workers could secure employment if various political units would immediately start needed improvements and if citizens would take similar action, the committee said.

SALEM TEXTILE LABOR RUSH AID TO DANVILLE

Salem, Mass., Nov. 1.—A carload of food supplies was rushed to Danville strikers by trade unionists in this city.

Local textile workers were behind the movement. They work in the 100 per cent organized Pequot mills, manufacturers of sheets and pillow cases, and receive the highest wages paid by any cotton mill in the world.

The industrial peace in this city, as a result of union-management co-operation, contrasts with turmoil in Danville.

UNION DRESS WORKERS WIN IMPORTANT SHOP

New York, Nov. 1.—Dress makers affiliated to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union won a 12-year fight against the Milgrim shop, fashionable Fifth Avenue dress firm.

This dress concern was the storm center of the present strike, but its long anti-union policy has been changed to recognition of the union, abolishment of the "yellow dog," an agreement to permit review of discharge and a promise not to discriminate against unionists who were active in the strike.

The concern, early in the present dress makers' general strike, asked for an injunction against picketing, which is pending.

More than 200 tailors returned to work. The unionists are jubilant over their victory, which is more far-reaching than the number of workers involved. The Milgrim shop was considered a key position and the union spent more than $100,000 the last 12 years in attempting to organize this plant.

WOULD USE ARMORIES TO HOUSE-FEED IDLE

Albany, Nov. 1.—Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt asked the War Department for permission to use 16,000 cots and blankets in the event that it became necessary to open State armories to shelter unemployed this winter.

The Governor will ask for the use of army field kitchens and mess kits with which to prepare and serve breakfast and supper. The armories can house 11,900 persons, but these buildings will not be used until all municipal and private charity facilities are exhausted.

In his letter to Secretary of War Hurley the Governor said: "Present indications point to the probability of an emergency in this State during the coming winter months, in connection with the care of unemployed and homeless men and women who may require shelter."

VIOLATES LABOR LAW

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 1.—Four railroads have been cited by the State Railroad Commission for alleged violation of the "full crew law," passed by the 1919 legislature.

A.F.L. ISSUES APPEAL FOR DANVILLE STRIKE

Washington, Nov. 1.—An appeal for financial aid for 4,000 Danville strikers and their thousands of dependents has been issued by the A. F. of L.

The appeal was ordered by the Boston convention and is signed by President Green and Secretary Frank Morrison, who declare these workers are fighting for all workers throughout the South.

The Danville workers are resisting a company "union," wage cuts and a speed-up system called "stretch-out." The strikers made repeated offers to mediate the dispute, but this was rejected by the mill management. In reply to Governor Pollard's plea for peace, the management replied: "Nothing to mediate."

"The fight is for the right to join a trade union," said A. F. of L. officials. "There is much suffering among these workers. The tragic situation touches the deepest emotion of all those acquainted with the facts.

"Financial contributions could not be made to a more noble cause. Under-fed, under-privileged and undernourished children will be helped by the funds you contribute. If we forget the men and women, we know full well they must sacrifice and suffer, let us not fail to respond to the needs of the children of those who are on strike. Labor should not fail these Southern workers in their hour of deepest need. They are fighting not only for themselves, but also for the workers of the South.

"What the movement is abroad and all members of organized labor are dealing with many difficulties, let us find a way, even under these difficulties, to effectively help our brothers and sisters and their families at Danville.

"Send contributions to Frank Morrison, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C. All funds will be promptly transmitted to the representative of the United Textile Workers at Danville, in charge of the strike. The funds will be used to supply food, clothing and medicine for those who are fighting for justice and freedom."

EQUITY GAG ORDER BEFORE HIGH COURT

Washington, Nov. 1.—The United States Supreme Court is considering the legality of a Minnesota law which empowers an injunction judge to suppress any newspaper the court considers a "nuisance."

A Minnesota weekly (the Saturday Press) attacked politicians. Civil courts were at the disposal of the parties who claimed injury, but, wanting "quick action," they induced the State legislature to give equity courts the power to padlock "nuisance" newspapers.

The object of the vicious law was suppressed by an injunction and the Minnesota Supreme Court upheld the proceedings.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association is supporting an appeal to the Supreme Court. If the law is sustained any State legislature can turn control of newspapers over to a judge who is guided not by law, but by his conscience.

The Minnesota law is giving editors a practical illustration of government by injunction, which has been contested for years by organized labor.

ANTI-JOBLESS DRIVE WILL SMASH RED TAPE

Washington, Nov. 1.—Red tape will be eliminated and "there will be no preliminaries" to launch the national jobless program, said Colonel Arthur Woods, who has been appointed chairman of President Hoover's unemployed commission, consisting of six cabinet members and the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

The government's construction program should absorb more workers and industry and the nation at large must be aroused to still greater efforts to relieve unemployment through a vigorous, immediate national program, said Colonel Woods.

NEW SOUTH WALES LABOR CAPTURES GOVERNMENT

New York, Nov. 1.—The New South Wales Labor party captured the government at last week's election, according to cables from that far-away country.

J. T. Lang, former Labor premier, will again take charge. The present unemployment, he has promised, will be his first consideration. Banking interests are alarmed at Labor's success. He charged that banks engineered a financial crisis for their own benefit.

DANVILLE TEXTILE STRIKE IS SIGNIFICANT

The strike of 4,000 Danville textile workers is no ordinary industrial dispute. It has unusual elements that should attract nation-wide attention, and impelled the Boston A. F. of L. convention to order a special plea for financial aid forwarded to all affiliates and union sympathizers.

Wage reductions, speed-up systems and the company "union" are not peculiar to Danville. Workers in every section face these schemes that are inseparable from autocratic control.

In Danville, however, the final word in paternalism has been said. Here, the first company "union" on an elaborate scale was instituted in the South. The workers were watched and cared for. The "good boss" theory was presented in its most alluring form.

No where was autocracy more cleverly masked and trade union opposition more craftily hidden. The plot was more than a company "union." It was surrounded with a benign, warm-hearted atmosphere that deadened manhood and enthroned injustice.

This system has been used since the World War and the foes of organized labor pointed to Danville's method as the best to combat trade unionism.

The United Textile Workers, guided by their long experience, made no attempt to disillusion these workers, a few of whom lost their jobs when they insisted that the company "union" live up to its pretense.

Wage reductions and speed-up (stretch-out) followed the workers' acceptance of the fake "union." They awoke and affiliated to the regular United Textile Workers. Officers of that organization, for months, attempted to adjust differences.

These offers were rejected and the mill management even notified the governor of Virginia: "We have nothing to mediate."

It was a fitting answer from autocrats who affect a benevolent interest in "hands" whom they so mercilessly exploit.

If these workers are driven back to the mills and forced to accept the will of an industrial oligarch it will even be a challenge to every established unit of organized labor in that area.

Trade unions everywhere may well consider the moral effect of the Danville strike ending.

Aside from the elements of justice and humanity in this enterprise, organized labor should realize that when they contribute to this cause they assist themselves.

Aid to Danville strikers, who are hungry, is the best form of insurance for wage scales and industrial peace in the South.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1930

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A. F. OF L. CONVENTION SUMMARIZED

The following is a summary of declarations made by the fiftieth convention of the A. F. of L., in Boston:

Executive Council directed to submit to President Hoover "immediately after this convention" the following plan to relieve unemployment: President to appoint a committee to speed up public works and encourage quasi-public and private enterprises. State Federations of Labor and city central bodies to take similar action with executives of their respective political units; every effort to be made to focus public attention on unemployed situation and need for immediate relief.

So-called Norris anti-injunction bill, now before Senate, approved.

Affiliates encouraged to extend five-day week. Five-hour work day resolution referred to E. C. for study on extent of mechanization.

Non-partisan political policy again approved.

E. C. directed to continue Southern organizing campaign with every resource at its command. Attention of affiliates called to importance of this activity.

Old-age pensions approved and various resolutions for unemployed insurance referred to E. C. The committee, in discussing several resolutions on this subject, called attention to conditions that differ from Europe and asked if American workers are prepared to accept government supervision and registration that is inseparable from such insurance.

Existing patent laws will be studied by E. C. The convention disavowed hostility to machinery, but favors a study of effect of these laws and mechanization.

Congress asked to dispose of Muscle Shoals "in such a way as to fully protect the rights of the people."

Repeal of Eighteenth Amendment not favored. Convention approved a 2.75 per cent modification of Volstead act.

Protest was registered against Navy Department's policy of reducing wages in navy yards by placing workers in lower grades and compelling them to do some work as when in higher grades.

Independence of Philippine Islands favored. Lynching declared blot on our civilization and any interference with Cuba opposed.

The position of the three last conventions in favor of Mooney-Billings pardons reaffirmed.

Congress asked to assign three cleared radio channels to Department of Labor. Agriculture and Education that these may be used by recognized and legitimate groups of wage earners, farmers and educators.

Company "union" of Pullman corporation condemned and efforts of Pullman porters to organize approved.

Regret expressed that "canned" music for purely commercial purposes be permitted to destroy cultural life of people.

Building of battleships, as provided by London treaty, opposed. Private profits in manufacture of war munitions opposed. Convention urged that these munitions be manufactured in navy yards and arsenals.

The union-management plan of organized textile workers and Pequot mills, Salem, Mass., again endorsed. President Green compared industrial harmony in these mills to turmoil and hate in Danville, River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va., where 4,000 textile workers are striking against reduction in wages.

The convention urged unionists and sympathizers to patronize those directing and pillow cases and directed officials to issue appeal for financial aid for Danville strikers.

Employment of aliens on merchant ships built with government funds opposed and convention urged that Porto Rico be included in the many social and remedial acts now applicable to United States.

A resolution against military training in high schools referred to E. C.

Passage of Bill-Davis bill which would make patents unenforceable when used by trusts to violate anti-monopoly laws, was favored. The radio trust was mentioned as beneficiary of patent laws and outstanding violator of anti-monopoly laws.

Four-hour work day on Saturdays for all government employes favored.

Employment of enlisted men in navy doing civilian work opposed.

Four-hour work day on Saturdays for postal employes favored.

Opposition expressed to convicts on federal penal institution competing with work.

E. C. directed to continue efforts to secure improved working standards for government employes.

Increased wages for postal laborers urged and House bill 2402, which would raise rates $50 a year, approved. This group is lowest paid in postal service.

E. C. directed to take up with certain chiefs some officials question of long hours and low wages for maintenance men.

Violations of standard work conditions in West Point navy yard referred to E. C.

Use of convict labor in cutting granite for State office building, Madison, Wis., protested.

Eight-hour day for paid fire fighters approved.

State federations of labor will be asked by A. F. of L. officials to start movement for eight-hour law for women and minors in States that do not have this work day.

Resolution to call a one day's strike as a five-day week demonstration rejected.

Problem of middle-aged workers being discharged referred to E. C. for further study. Committee reported that the tendency is to decrease the age and that this problem is complicated by speed-up in American industry. The committee did not consider old age pensions a solution as pension age lines vary from 65 to 70 years in 11 States having these benefits. The committee said "it is certain that a worker eliminated at 45 or 50 can not gain business until 65 for the State to pension him."

Convention declared it is the duty of every local "to properly support central bodies in existence in their territory."

Censorship was declared as tending to discredit itself and "also aids in actually giving greater currency to low-class publications that would soon die for lack of readers."

State Federations of Labor and central bodies urged "to continue with great vigor their efforts to secure free text book laws wherever they are not now certain books are free."

Unionists advised to encourage work of Parent-Teachers' Associations.

Widespread illiteracy declared a problem of States and municipalities "with such subvention as the Federal government may grant without restriction and regulations beyond the purpose for which funds may be granted."

Permanency of tenure for teachers after two years of satisfactory service approved.

E. C. directed to take up with Union Pacific Railroad officials the anti-union shop policy of that system, and give publicity to present conditions if negotiation fails. Same action taken with Brotherhood of Railway Carmen; manufacturers of Majestic radio and electric refrigerator, and with the United Automobile Workers' Association of Cleveland, Ohio, who have locked out cooks and waiters in the Cleveland, Hollenden, Statler, Winton, Olmsted and Alerton hotels, terminating agreements in force on the "yellow dog" in these hotels.

Anti-union policy of Woolworth Irving Hat Company, Perth Amboy, N. J., again protested. E. C. instructed to make mediation offers.

Officials directed to send representatives to Lowell, Mass., to aid in pending dispute between Levy Brothers and Journeymen Tailors. E. C. will give every aid to stove mounters in dispute with Richardson & Boynton Company, Dover, N. J.

E. C. will consider giving separate charters to municipal supervisors and inspectors.

Equalization of New England labor standards approved and work of American Federation of Teachers endorsed.

Convict competition with free labor again opposed and E. C. directed to continue efforts to secure prevailing rate of wages law by Congress.

E. C. directed to aid in liberalization of federal retirement law. State Federations of Labor urged to watch road and bridge contracts in this country for living near the border shall be freed from competition of those not living in the United States.

E. C. will investigate program of Pan-American Institute of Reciprocity Trade Relations and lend such support to that proposal as its benefits indicate to be warranted.

Luggage factory in Missouri penitentiary opposed.

Convention rejected resolution to allow unions to join their central bodies within 60 days or have their charter revoked. Committee recommended that trade union appeals be made to these organizations as is the policy of the A. F. of L., but there right over internal affairs must remain unquestioned.

Passage of Ring bill deplored. This legislation would end bootlegging of seamen by government refusal to give a foreign ship clearance papers unless the number of outgoing seamen equalled those who came in the harbor.

Exclusion of Filipinos and Amerinds south of Rio Grande opposed.

E. C. directed to use best efforts to the end that workers in this country living near the border shall be freed from competition of those not living in the United States.

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Exclusion of Filipinos and Amerinds south of Rio Grande opposed.

E. C. directed to use best efforts to the end that workers in this country living near the border shall be freed from competition of those not living in the United States or of any State.

(e) Giving publicity to the existence of, or the facts involved in, any labor dispute;

(f) Assembling peaceably to act or to organize to act in promotion of their interests in a labor dispute;

(g) Advising or notifying any person of an intention to do any of the acts hereinbefore specified;

(h) Agreeing with other persons to do or not to do any of the acts hereinbefore specified; and

(i) Advising, urging, or inducing without threat, fraud, or violence the doing thereof, whether singly or in concert, whether or not any such undertaking or promise as is described in section 3 of this act.

Sec. 5. No court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to issue a restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction upon the ground that any of the persons participating or interested in a labor dispute contribute or are engaged in an unlawful combination or conspiracy because of the doing in concert of the acts enumerated in section 4 of this act.

Sec. 6. No officer or member of any association or organization, and no association or organization participating or interested in a labor dispute, shall be held responsible or liable in any court of the United States for the unlawful acts of individual officers, members, or agents, except upon the clear proof of actual participation in, or actual authorization of, such acts, or of ratification of such acts after actual knowledge thereof.

Sec. 7. No court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to issue a temporary or permanent injunction in any case involving or growing out of a labor dispute, as herein defined, except after hearing the testimony of witnesses in open court (with opportunity for cross-examination) in support of the allegations of a complaint made under oath, and testimony in opposition thereto, if offered, and except after findings of fact by the court, to the effect—

(a) That unlawful acts have been threatened or committed and will be executed or continued unless restrained;

(b) That substantial and irreparable injury to complainant's property will follow;

(c) That as to each item of relief granted greater injury will be inflicted upon complainant by the denial of relief than will be inflicted upon defendants by the granting of relief;

(d) That complainant has no adequate remedy at law, and

(e) That the public officers charged with the duty to protect complainant's property have failed or are unable to furnish adequate protection.

Such hearing shall be held after due and personal notice thereof had been given, in such manner as the court shall direct, to all known persons against whom relief is sought, and also to those public officers charged with the duty to protect complainant's property: Provided, however, That if a complainant shall also allege that unless a temporary restraining order shall be issued without notice, a substantial and irreparable injury to complainant's property will be unavoidable, such a temporary restraining order may be issued upon testimony under oath, sufficient, if sustained, to justify the court in issuing a temporary injunction upon a hearing after notice. Such a temporary restraining order shall be effective for no longer than five days, and shall become void at the expiration of said five days. No temporary restraining order or temporary injunction shall be issued except on condition that complainant shall first file an undertaking with adequate security sufficient to recompense those enjoined for any loss, expense, or damage caused by the improvident or erroneous issuance of such order or injunction, including all reasonable costs (together with a reasonable attorney's fee) and expense of defense against the order or against the granting of any injunctive relief sought in the same proceeding and subsequently denied by the court.

The undertaking herein mentioned shall be understood to signify an agreement entered into by the complainant and the surety upon which a decree may be rendered in the same suit or proceeding against said complainant and surety, upon a hearing as provided by law, which is involved in the labor dispute in question, or who has failed to comply with the obligations of the law which is involved in the labor dispute question either by negotiation or with the aid of any available governmental machinery of mediation or voluntary arbitration, but nothing herein contained shall be deemed to require the court to await the action of any such tribunal if irreparable injury is threatened.

Sec. 8. No restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction shall be granted in a case involving or growing out of a labor dispute, except on the basis of findings of fact made and filed by the court in the record of the case prior to the issuance of such restraining order or injunction; and every restraining order or injunction granted in a case involving or growing out of a labor dispute shall include only a prohibition of such specific act or acts as may be expressly complained of in the bill of complaint or petition filed in such case and as shall be expressly included in said findings of fact made and filed by the court as provided herein.

Sec. 10. Whenever any court of the United States shall issue or deny any temporary injunction in a case involving or growing out of a labor dispute, the entire record of the case, including a transcript of the evidence taken, to the circuit court of appeals of its circuit, shall be certified on the request of such record in the circuit court of appeals, the appeal shall be heard and such temporary injunction shall be given the proceeding precedence over all other matters except older matters of the same character.

Sec. 11. In all cases where a person shall be charged with indirect contempt for violation of any order or restraining order or injunction issued by a court of the United States (as said term is defined in this act), the accused, upon demand, shall be entitled to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the District in which the contempt shall have been committed: Provided, That this requirement shall not be construed to apply to contempts committed in the presence of the court or so near thereto as to interfere directly with the administration of justice or to imply the misbehavior, misconduct, or disobedience of any officer of the court in respect to the writs, orders, or process of the court.

Sec. 12. The defendant in any proceeding for contempt of court is entitled to file with the court a demand for the retirement of the judge sitting in the proceeding, if the contempt arises from an attack upon the character or conduct of such judge and if the attack occurred otherwise than in open court. Upon the filing of any such demand the judge shall thereupon proceed no further, but another judge shall be designated in the same manner as provided in case of the approval of an affidavit of personal bias or prejudice under section 21 of the Judicial Code. The demand shall be filed prior to the hearing in the contempt proceeding.

Sec. 13. When used in this act, and for the purposes of this act—

(a) A case shall be held to involve or to grow out of a labor dispute when the case involves persons who are engaged in the same industry, trade, craft, or occupation; or who are employes of the same employer; or who are members of the same or an affiliated organization of employers or employes; whether such dispute is (1) between one or more employers or associations of employers and one or more employes or associations of employes; (2) between one or more employers or associations of employers and one or more employers or associations of employes; or (3) between one or more employes or associations of employes and one or more employers or associations of employes; or when the case involves any conflicting or competing interests in a "labor dispute" (as hereinafter defined) of "persons participating or interested" therein (as hereinafter defined).

(b) A person or association shall be held to be a person participating or interested in a labor dispute if relief is sought against him or it and if he or it is engaged in the same industry, trade, craft, or occupation in which such dispute occurs, or is a member, officer, or agent of any association of employers or employes engaged in such industry, trade, craft, or occupation.

(c) The term "labor dispute" includes any controversy concerning terms or conditions of employment, or concerning the association or representation of persons in negotiating, fixing, maintaining, changing, or seeking to arrange terms or conditions of employment, or concerning employment relations, or any other controversy arising out of the respective interests of employer and employe, regardless of whether or not the disputants stand in the proximate relation of employer and employe.

(d) The term "court of the United States" means any court of the United States whose jurisdiction has been or may be conferred or defined or limited by act of Congress, including the courts of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 14. If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act and the application of such provisions to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act and the application of such provisions to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Sec. 15. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

ORGANIZED WORKERS' BILL FOR LABOR INJUNCTION RELIEF

The complete text of the anti-injunction bill that is intended to regulate the issuance of these writs in labor disputes, and which was approved by the Boston A. F. of L. convention, follows. The Executive Council was empowered to make such changes in the bill as in its judgment future developments and requirements may demand.

A BILL

To amend the Judicial Code and to define and limit the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That no court of the United States, as herein defined, shall have jurisdiction to issue any restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction in a case involving or growing out of a labor dispute, except in strict conformity with the provisions of this act; nor shall any such restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction be issued contrary to the public policy declared in this act.

Sec. 2. In the interpretation of this act and in determining the jurisdiction and authority of the courts of the United States, as such jurisdiction and authority are herein defined and limited, the public policy of the United States is hereby declared as follows:

Whereas, under prevailing economic conditions, developed with the aid of governmental authority for owners of property to organize in the form of corporate and other forms of ownership association, the individual unorganized worker is commonly helpless to exercise actual liberty of contract and to protect his freedom of labor, and therefore must resort to organization of associations and designation of representatives of his own choosing, to negotiate the terms and conditions of his employment, and that he shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection; therefore, the following definitions of, and limitations upon, the jurisdiction and authority of the courts of the United States are hereby enacted.

Sec. 3. Any undertaking or promise, such as is described in this section, or any other undertaking or promise in conflict with the public policy declared in section 2 of this act, is hereby declared to be contrary to the public policy of the United States, shall not be enforceable, and shall not afford any basis for the granting of legal or equitable relief by any court of the United States, including specifically the following:

Every undertaking or promise hereafter entered into, whether written or express or implied, constituting or contained in any contract or agreement of hiring or employment between any individual, firm, company, association, or corporation and any employe or prospective employe of the same, whereby—

(a) Either party to such contract or agreement undertakes or promises not to join, become, or remain a member of any labor organization or of any employer organization; or

(b) Either party to such contract or agreement undertakes or promises that he will withdraw from an employment relation in the event that he joins, becomes, or remains a member of any labor organization or of any employer organization.

Sec. 4. No court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to issue any restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction in cases involving or growing out of any labor dispute to prohibit any person or persons participating or interested in such dispute (as these terms are herein defined) from doing, whether singly or in concert, any of the following acts:

(a) Ceasing or refusing to perform any work or to remain in any relation of employment;

(b) Becoming or remaining a member of any labor organization or of any employer organization, regardless of any such undertaking or promise as is described in section 3 of this act.

(c) Paying or giving to, or withholding from, any person participating or interested in such labor dispute any strike or unemployment benefits or insurance or other moneys or things of value;

(d) By all lawful means aiding any person participating or interested in any labor dispute who is being proceeded against in, or is prosecuting, any action or suit in any court of the United States or of any State;

(e) Giving publicity to the existence of, or the facts involved in, any labor dispute;

(f) Assembling peaceably to act or to organize to act in promotion of their interests in a labor dispute;

(g) Advising or notifying any person of an intention to do any of the acts hereinbefore specified;

(h) Agreeing with other persons to do or not to do any of the acts hereinbefore specified; and

(i) Advising, urging, or inducing without threat, fraud, or violence the doing thereof, whether singly or in concert, whether or not any such undertaking or promise as is described in section 3 of this act.

Sec. 5. No court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to issue a restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction upon the ground that any of the persons participating or interested in a labor dispute contribute or are engaged in an unlawful combination or conspiracy because of the doing in concert of the acts enumerated in section 4 of this act.

Sec. 6. No officer or member of any association or organization, and no association or organization participating or interested in a labor dispute, shall be held responsible or liable in any court of the United States for the unlawful acts of individual officers, members, or agents, except upon the clear proof of actual participation in, or actual authorization of, such acts, or of ratification of such acts after actual knowledge thereof.

Sec. 7. No court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to issue a temporary or permanent injunction in any case involving or growing out of a labor dispute, as herein defined, except after hearing the testimony of witnesses in open court (with opportunity for cross-examination) in support of the allegations of a complaint made under oath, and testimony in opposition thereto, if offered, and except after findings of fact by the court, to the effect—

(a) That unlawful acts have been threatened or committed and will be executed or continued unless restrained;

(b) That substantial and irreparable injury to complainant's property will follow;

(c) That as to each item of relief granted greater injury will be inflicted upon complainant by the denial of relief than will be inflicted upon defendants by the granting of relief;

(d) That complainant has no adequate remedy at law, and

(e) That the public officers charged with the duty to protect complainant's property have failed or are unable to furnish adequate protection.

Such hearing shall be held after due and personal notice thereof had been given, in such manner as the court shall direct, to all known persons against whom relief is sought, and also to those public officers charged with the duty to protect complainant's property: Provided, however, That if a complainant shall also allege that unless a temporary restraining order shall be issued without notice, a substantial and irreparable injury to complainant's property will be unavoidable, such a temporary restraining order may be issued upon testimony under oath, sufficient, if sustained, to justify the court in issuing a temporary injunction upon a hearing after notice. Such a temporary restraining order shall be effective for no longer than five days, and shall become void at the expiration of said five days. No temporary restraining order or temporary injunction shall be issued except on condition that complainant shall first file an undertaking with adequate security sufficient to recompense those enjoined for any loss, expense, or damage caused by the improvident or erroneous issuance of such order or injunction, including all reasonable costs (together with a reasonable attorney's fee) and expense of defense against the order or against the granting of any injunctive relief sought in the same proceeding and subsequently denied by the court.

The undertaking herein mentioned shall be understood to signify an agreement entered into by the complainant and the surety upon which a decree may be rendered in the same suit or proceeding against said complainant and surety, upon a hearing as provided by law, which is involved in the labor dispute question, or who has failed to comply with the obligations of the law which is involved in the labor dispute question either by negotiation or with the aid of any available governmental machinery of mediation or voluntary arbitration, but nothing herein contained shall be deemed to require the court to await the action of any such tribunal if irreparable injury is threatened.

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Sec. 10. Whenever any court of the United States shall issue or deny any temporary injunction in a case involving or growing out of a labor dispute, the entire record of the case, including a transcript of the evidence taken, to the circuit court of appeals of its circuit, shall be certified on the request of such record in the circuit court of appeals, the appeal shall be heard and such temporary injunction shall be given the proceeding precedence over all other matters except older matters of the same character.

Sec. 11. In all cases where a person shall be charged with indirect contempt for violation of any order or restraining order or injunction issued by a court of the United States (as said term is defined in this act), the accused, upon demand, shall be entitled to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the District in which the contempt shall have been committed: Provided, That this requirement shall not be construed to apply to contempts committed in the presence of the court or so near thereto as to interfere directly with the administration of justice or to imply the misbehavior, misconduct, or disobedience of any officer of the court in respect to the writs, orders, or process of the court.

Sec. 12. The defendant in any proceeding for contempt of court is entitled to file with the court a demand for the retirement of the judge sitting in the proceeding, if the contempt arises from an attack upon the character or conduct of such judge and if the attack occurred otherwise than in open court. Upon the filing of any such demand the judge shall thereupon proceed no further, but another judge shall be designated in the same manner as provided in case of the approval of an affidavit of personal bias or prejudice under section 21 of the Judicial Code. The demand shall be filed prior to the hearing in the contempt proceeding.

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(b) A person or association shall be held to be a person participating or interested in a labor dispute if relief is sought against him or it and if he or it is engaged in the same industry, trade, craft, or occupation in which such dispute occurs, or is a member, officer, or agent of any association of employers or employes engaged in such industry, trade, craft, or occupation.

(c) The term "labor dispute" includes any controversy concerning terms or conditions of employment, or concerning the association or representation of persons in negotiating, fixing, maintaining, changing, or seeking to arrange terms or conditions of employment, or concerning employment relations, or any other controversy arising out of the respective interests of employer and employe, regardless of whether or not the disputants stand in the proximate relation of employer and employe.

(d) The term "court of the United States" means any court of the United States whose jurisdiction has been or may be conferred or defined or limited by act of Congress, including the courts of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 14. If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act and the application of such provisions to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act and the application of such provisions to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Sec. 15. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

HOOVER FAVORS HIGH WAGES AND JOB SECURITY FOR LABOR

Boston, Nov. 1.—"Mass production must be accompanied by mass consumption through increased standards of living," said President Hoover in his address to the A. F. of L. convention. This declaration sustains organized labor's long struggle for higher wages.

President Hoover was given a warm welcome. Before he was introduced by President Green, the latter presented Mrs. Hoover to the convention.

President Hoover called attention to the new American high purchasing power is our prosperity base.

"A conception of this sort does not at once find universal application," said the President. "We ough not forget that it is somewhere in the world economic life. And there are, of course, those who do not yet believe. It is as far apart as the two poles from teachings of the economists of 100 years ago, who took for granted that the well-being of the worker could be purchased only at the expense of the well-being of the employer or some other group in the community, and further that wages could never rise above subsistence or the number of workers would so increase as to pull the weaker back into the cesspool of poverty.

"From the acceptance of this basis of industrial relations I believe America is making more progress toward security, better living, and more hours of leisure than those countries which are seeking to patch up with any system with doles of various kinds which limit the independence of men. Any comparison of the situation of our labor with the labor of those other countries, whether as to wages, high prosperity or today in times of temporary depression, should carry conviction that we are on the right track."

President Hoover said it is estimated 2,000,000 workers have been displaced from older industry by labor-saving devices. He expressed belief that, in some way, most of these were established in new industry and new service. In a word, the reason to doubt that new discoveries and inventions will further increase general standards and continue to absorb displaced men.

"But most of these problems are problems of the future. They can be secure other questions can be solved with much more assurance. You as leaders have now best of all how much a man gains from security in his job. It is the insurance of his manliness, it upholds the personal valuation of himself and of his family. To establish a system that assures this security is the supreme challenge to the responsibility as representatives of millions of our fellow-workers and fellow-citizens."

Injustice Has Wrecked Nations; Green Pleads For Higher Ideals

Boston, Nov. 1.—"The fall of nations and races that are now only recalled by name can be traced to their disregard for justice," said William Green, president A. F. of L., in an address delivered at historic Trinity church.

"Throughout the ages," he said, "leaders and teachers of religion have denounced human exploitation and oppression. Moses pleaded the cause of the oppressed Israelites at the court of Pharaoh and Christ was most eloquent in denunciation of the hypocrisy and greed of Scribes and Pharisees.

"Righteousness in human relations is the keynote of all religious philosophy, and justice is the base of all law, human and divine."

The wrongs which have been imposed upon workers in all ages, said President Green, are not due to a lack of understanding of the elemental principles of justice.

"They entered into the body politic of nations which are now remembered in name only when they substituted might for right, despotism for liberty, injustice for justice and grinding oppression of the masses by the favored few.

"Modern life and modern industrial processes have intensified social and economic ills from which humanity has ever suffered. Industrial methods have changed. Mass methods and mass employment have been substituted for individual skill and personal relationship. Out of this has grown a condition of sordid materialism and a sacrilegious psychology which constitutes a menace to the nation's spiritual and cultural life.

"The tragic economic and social conditions prevailing in the coal communities of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky and elsewhere bear testimony to these facts. The accumulation of great fortunes out of the earnings of industry and the absolute poverty in some centers of population tends to depreciate intangible human values. It is in this extended industrial and economic field where all the organizations of labor stand and serve."

President Green said the church can make no effective appeal to those who feel the pangs of hunger.

"Poverty, crime, sin and hate," he said, "are the curse of mankind. Fellowship with our fellow-men, in harmony with the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, is the highest ideal."

Cotton Mill Towns Compared; Peace in One; Hate in Other

Boston, Nov. 1.—President Green made a telling point in favor of Danville textile strikers when he compared the industrial peace at the Pequot cotton mills, Salem, Mass., with the turmoil and civil strife in the Virginia city.

The executive of the Pequot mills and the secretary of the Salem Textile Workers' Union had just explained to the convention how the union-management agreement in that city had succeeded in raising wages, lowering costs, eliminating discord, standardizing work and increasing output. The mill is 100 per cent union and pays the highest wages of any cotton mill in the world.

Two Danville girl strikers then told why 4,000 men and women textile workers were forced on the streets as a protest against a company "union," wage reductions and a speed-up system known as the stretch-out.

"The value of trade unionism can be understood when we compare Danville and Salem," said President Green.

"The A. F. of L. is not attempting to impose industrial war upon industry. We are trying to establish industrial peace. Salem reflects the aims and purposes of labor; Danville reflects autocracy and strife, which will employers prefer—the co-operation of labor as it is given at Salem or the strife and war that exists at Danville?

"I am told that the first Southern cotton mill that was to be organized was in Danville. The company established what they called 'industrial democracy.' It failed. Still it was imposed from above. It did not come from below. It was conferred upon the workers and they were told, 'This is your representation plan.' For a long time it was tried, but the workers found that the shadow was without the substance. It was a fraud, a deception, and the company 'unions' are. But the workers aspire to the industrial democracy at Danville and that never can be permitted again.

"Four thousand struggling workers were held in autocratic control by a company-dominated union. I perceive them by giving them, as I said, the shadow without the substance. Fighting for what? Not to destroy the industry, but for the right to speak collectively and to give the best service of which they are capable.

The convention authorized an appeal for financial aid in behalf of the Danville strikers.

AFL ANNUAL MEETING RE-ELECTS OFFICIALS

Boston, Nov. 1.—President Green, Secretary Frank Morrison, Treasurer Martin F. Ryan and the eight vice presidents were unanimously re-elected by the A. F. of L. convention.

Joseph P. Ryan, president International Association of Longshoremen, and Joseph V. Moreschi, president International Hod Carriers' Building and Common Laborers' Union, were elected fraternal delegates to attend the British Trades Union Congress without opposition.

Charles J. Case of the International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers was unanimously chosen fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

Vancouver was an easy winner over Columbus, Ohio, and Salt Lake City as the next convention city.

YELLOW DOG RULING IS SCORED BY FREY

Boston, Nov. 1.—"A yellow dog decision by the Massachusetts Supreme Court last April is reminiscent of the Dark Ages," said John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department, in an address to the A. F. of L. convention.

"Judicially, in Massachusetts," said Frey, "wage earners have no rights to trade union organization except in so far as the employer gives his consent."

The speaker summarized "yellow dog" decisions that legalized alleged contracts enforced upon workers, and he hailed the "yellow dog" as indefensible from the standpoint of sound morality and fundamental law.

NO LIMIT TO MACHINE'S RAVAGE; SKILL OF ALL DEGREE DESTROYED

Washington, Nov. 1.—New inventions and processes are partly responsible for present unemployment and a survey should determine to what extent such technological advances are responsible, said Secretary of Labor Davis at the first meeting of the Advisory Committee on Employment, appointed by President Hoover.

The labor cabinet member favored a study of this subject rather than a count of the unemployed. He said the survey should be made from a labor point of view.

"The jobless man will tell the enumerator he lost his job because there was no work, without knowing why there was no work," said Mr. Davis. "This must be followed back to the employer to ascertain from him whether the man lost his job because of a new machine, a new process, or a new product. Such studies will in the nature of things be limited either as to territory or to lines of industry, but within the chosen scope they should be detailed and thorough."

Secretary Davis said machine displacement of labor differs from the past. "It is not only the skilled men who have been affected by new machines and new processes," he said. "The trackla'yer and the railroad section hand find rails laid by mechanical devices, riveted by acetylene welders and dirt tamped around the ties with mechanical devices. The longshoreman finds the freight laid upon conveyers that carry it from the ship's hold into the storage warehouse on the dock.

"Skilled occupations like the iron puddler, the glass blower and scores of others are practically eliminated. It is hitting the professions and limiting the opportunities of genius."

Secretary Davis said his trade—iron puddling—has been abolished.

"A mechanical process, operated by speaking into a telephone, refines iron that we used to handle in the red-hot furnace with the strength of our backs and arms. But the effect is the same. An ancient trade is gone forever. One refining unit does the work of 300 men. In speaking at the opening of that mill with its new process and machinery, I said that the newest thing in American history is to take care of the workers we displace with machinery."

HARD TIMES AIDS MACHINE THAT REPLACES WAGE CUTS

New York, Nov. 1.—"Mechanization of industry is actually being stimulated by hard times," declares Theodore M. Knappen, editor Magazine of Wall Street. In other depressions, he said, reduced labor costs were met by lower wage rates. Labor costs are now reduced by the machine.

"Every time a plant manager is confronted by a reduced budget, inadequate to the work that must be done, he seeks some way to shift work from men to machines. This tendency is most marked in the more progressive concerns.

"These plants are developing a larger capacity than heretofore, which means, of course, that the potential capacity of many groups of industries is actually increasing in the midst of a depression resulting from overproduction, in part at least.

"Concerns that operate on small margin can not secure finances to mechanize their plants and eventually they will be crowded out. At the present time, continues Mr. Knappen, there is a group spirit to limit production that the weaker units of an industry may survive. This means that higher prices must be maintained, in order to take care of the high-cost, weaker plants.

"This will inevitably result in an unbalanced situation that will hasten another crisis."

The writer says it is impracticable to declare a ten-year holiday for science and mechanization, but he intimates that monopoly has adopted that policy.

"Ore bears gossip that patented inventions are deliberately withheld from application by companies that are in a more or less monopolistic position—the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, for instance—in order that depreciation charges may accumulate to a point where they wipe out the investment represented by the old machines or processes, before the inventions are swung into service."

"It appears," says the writer, "that mechanization is actually being stimulated by hard times. Weak companies in fields where mechanization is advancing will have tougher and tougher sledding as the depression continues."

The remedy proposed is to demolish weaker plants and excess capacity. This view, says the writer, is now being applied and will take on "alarming proportions" if the depression continues.

The effect on workers is not discussed.

Business Blamed for Idleness; Cleric Scores Injunction Rule

Boston, Nov. 1.—"Any economic system that can bring on cycles of unemployment of this kind, when there is no real, fundamental reason for it, is fundamentally unsound," declared Rev. Dr. McGlynn, president St. Viator's College, Illinois, in an address to the A. F. of L. convention.

The speaker indicated he had little admiration for the widely heralded ability of managers of business.

"I am sure," he said, "we plead for a little better intelligence in the administration of our economic affairs and I want to put the responsibility where it lies—directly at the door of the captains of industry.

"We are told that the trouble is overproduction and underconsumption, and in order to solve that problem our distinguished and able captains of industry, who are supposed to contain all the worth-while brains of the world, come along and reduce the consumptive power by throwing men out of work and cutting down production. Highly intelligent, isn't it? And yet they are victims of the system, just as you and I are."

The speaker pleaded for shorter hours and higher wages. He said the Department of Commerce can furnish business men information on their market within a fraction of one per cent. This information should be used to adjust hours and wages.

At the A. F. of L. convention in New Orleans, two years ago, the speaker said, "Labor was small minded on the injunction and defended trade union opposition to government by equity.

This year he again reminded delegates that when labor opposes the injunction and the "dog" they are "fighting not only for themselves, but for the great eternal principles of human liberty that a man shall be free and independent and equal, as all other citizens before the law."

These fundamental principles of the Constitution are today," continued the speaker, "in danger of being misunderstood because we have, in certain instances, men sitting as judges, honest, fearless and sincere men in many cases, who, however, forget that law should indicate the way of life—not narrow, legal precedents and definitions—and they forget that every intelligent law ought to besan indication of a method of life; in other words, that law needs to be applied to modern and changing economic conditions."

"Hush-Hush" Policy Will Fail to Hide Idleness, Says Mayor

Boston, Nov. 1.—"The hush-hush policy of business men and politicians toward unemployment can only be compared to the gaunt tragedy of unemployment," said Mayor Frank Murphy of Detroit in an address to the A. F. of L. convention.

The speaker aroused the convention by his plea for higher ideals and impulses at a time when men, women and children are hungry. He denounced the "conspiracy of silence" by those in high places who keep facts from the people.

President Green, in introducing the mayor, said that the people of Detroit "take their politics seriously."

Mayor Murphy replied that these citizens take their politics much more seriously than they do their politicians and "recently the leaders of public life in Detroit have learned that fact."

"For my part," he said, "I understand my election to mean nothing but a mandate on the part of a great-hearted people to put government to the purpose for which it was created.

"We must ask ourselves: Is a public office a personal emolument—that you wear as a suit of clothes or as you do your Christianity—something to be paraded on Monday and put in a closet the rest of the week? Or is it something you actually need to translate into action for the benefit of all the people?

"A man claims he is educated because he has a college diploma. Such a man is not educated unless his eyes are raised to some new horizon that he sees because these blessings are his."

The first week after Mayor Murphy took office he had all unemployed register. There were 76,000 jobless, and 11,000 stated that they were in immediate need of assistance. The mayor said there is not a chance that any citizen of Detroit will be unfed this winter and that that city is aroused over present out-of-work conditions. City officials, he said, love work, rather than doles, should be the rule.

WORLD WIDE IDLENESS DURING ENTIRE YEAR

Boston, Nov. 1.—The present depression is world wide, said the A. F. of L. Executive Council in its annual report. The unionists declare that the "closeness of interest between the nations of the world" was never more clearly demonstrated.

"We have suffered because of the depression abroad, and conditions in foreign countries have been intensified by the depression here.

"European countries were very seriously affected by the world exchange crash last fall. They had large investments in this country and the Wall Street crash was followed by similar disorders abroad. Business depression spread and very few countries were immune. This is true against the general downward trend.

"With business depression has come world wide unemployment. Suffering in the United States and Canada has been severe, but in foreign countries millions more have been out of work. Unemployment and business depression have cut down the market for our goods. Wage earners out of work could not buy our products and merchants cut down their orders. Exports this year have been 23 per cent below last year."

INJUNCTION EVIL MUST BE REMOVED

Boston, Nov. 1.—The injunction was classed as "a major obstacle" to the workers' progress by the A. F. of L. Executive Council in its report to the annual convention.

"We do not dispute the jurisdiction of equity against irreparable losses when there is no remedy at law," declared the council, "We object to abuse of procedure and misapplications of injunctions because of the courts' misunderstanding of the rights of wage earners and their exercise under present economic organization and environment."

The anti-injunction council is urging in the Senate, and which is popularly known as the Norris bill, was favored by the council. The convention endorsed this position. Every candidate for Congress has been asked to specifically declare himself on this bill. The query was submitted through State Federations of Labor. It is the first time the A. F. of L. history that such action was taken. When the council's report was written it was too early to determine the result.

PORTO RICAN WORKERS FACE SERIOUS ISSUES

Boston, Nov. 1.—Porto Rican low wages and high living costs bring malnutrition and lowered vitality to the people of that island, said the A. F. of L. Executive Council in its annual report.

Wages for 60 per cent of rural and urban workers do not exceed 80 cents a day. Large corporations under absentee directors take profits out of the island.

"Polished rice is the chief food staple and has been responsible for the inability of the population to withstand disease," the council stated. "The fundamental difficulty is poverty. This seems to be due to insufficient native capital, lack of industries, absentee ownership, incompetent management in agriculture and industry, and illiteracy."

Porto Rico is under the United States flag and is a responsibility to all agencies that can help in the solution of the island's problems."

The seriousness of these problems is shown by the number of unemployed, which total 170,421 out, of 290,421 workers.

DENIED PROTECTION FROM COMPETITION

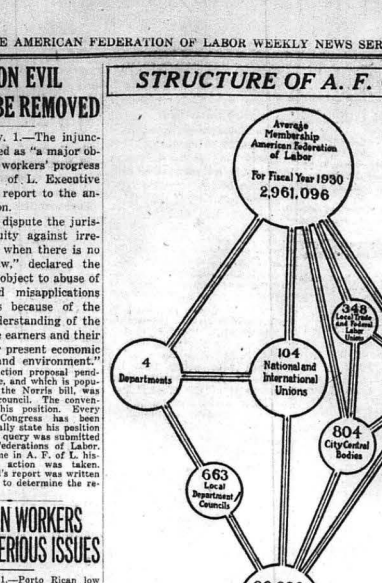
Sacramento, Cal., Nov. 1.—A public utility which allows its service to run down "until competition knocks at the door" is not entitled to protection against competition, according to the State Supreme Court.

The ruling upheld an order by the State Railroad Commission which permits a new ferry line to compete with an existing ferry line across San Diego Bay between San Diego and Coronado.

LAWYERS' "UNION" MAY OUST CROOKS

Boston, Nov. 1.—A plea that the local Bar Association purge itself of crooked lawyers was made by Robert Parker, president of that organization. He stressed the responsibility of organized lawyers in protecting the public from faithless members of the legal profession "who deceive and defraud those who most need the protection of honest lawyers."

STRUCTURE OF A. F. OF L.



The above chart outlines the organic structure of the A. F. of L., with its 105 national and international unions, four departments (metal, building, railway and union label trades), State federations, city central bodies, local department councils and local unions.

The average A. F. of L. membership for fiscal year 1929 was 2,961,096. This applies to members whose per capita tax has been paid to the A. F. of L. and does not include those affected by strikes or unemployment.

The secretary-treasurer, in his annual report, estimates that there were at least 500,000 members for whom per capita tax was not paid. Adding this number to the 2,961,096 paid-up membership will give a grand total of 3,461,096 members.

METHODS OF BRITAIN CAN'T BE COMPARED

Boston, Nov. 1.—"British trade union problems must be dealt with in accordance with the requirements of that country," said President Green, in replying to formal addresses by Allan A. H. Findlay and Arthur Shaw, fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress to the A. F. of L. convention.

The visitors discussed wide differences between the two countries, and this was referred to at length by President Green.

"Great Britain," said President Green, "is made up of a territory much smaller than many of our States. They have two million or more unemployed in an area smaller than the State of Ohio. Great Britain is governed by a Parliament. They do not have 48 different governments that must be dealt with as we must deal with 48 different governments here in the United States, outside the Federal government itself.

"A law passed in Parliament applies to Great Britain, whereas a law passed by our Federal Congress only applies to questions of an interstate character. There is no constitutional question involved in British legislation. They can't declare an act unconstitutional."

PORTERS MUST WORK DURING SLEEP HOURS

Boston, Nov. 1.—"Pullman porters are the only workers in America who are supposed to be asleep and awake at the same time," said A. Philip Randolph, representing the Sleeping Car Porters' Union, in explaining work conditions of Pullman porters to the A. F. of L. convention.

"These porters," said the Negro delegate, "labor under a system of 400 hours a month. They are supposed to have three hours sleep every night, but they are also supposed to answer the bell when it rings. Wages are $77.50 a month and the porter depends on tips to secure even low living standards."

Extra porters must report at 8 o'clock in the morning and remain on the bench waiting for a call until 10 o'clock at night. If they are not assigned a run they receive no pay for their long wait, and they dare not do other work.

Under the "doubling" system a porter runs from New York to Chicago. After this 20 to 24-hour trip he is ordered to immediately return to New York and he receives less for "doubling" than he does for regular service.

The convention unanimously endorsed a resolution instructing President Green and the Executive Council to assist the porters in their fight.

WAGE EARNERS' MORAL FIBRE SHATTERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT

A. F. of L. Executive Council's 1930 Report to Boston Convention

The social degeneration resulting from unemployment can hardly be estimated. First there is a physical deterioration, undernourishment not only for the wage earner, but for his wife and children, often illness resulting from privation, anxiety for the future which is a constant strain on nerves. Forgiving children, undernourishment and privation, at the period when they need to store strength for the future, may mean permanent weakness.

The moral and spiritual deterioration resulting from undernourishment, anxiety and discouragement is more serious. When a worker has proven his ability to work and is laid off without consideration, when he has made every effort to save against the future, only to see his savings wiped away again and again by unemployment, when his attempts to rise to a better standard of living are repeatedly annihilated by loss of work, is it any wonder that he loses hope?

The injustice of it alone disheartens him. Can he blame himself if he develops an irresponsible attitude, lives up to the limit of his income while it lasts and appeals to charity when he is laid off?

The increasing insecurity of employment is having its unmistakable effect on the morale of wage earners. It is undoubtedly an important cause of the increase in wage earner bankruptcy, of irresponsibility and appeals to charity in cities where unemployment is particularly unstable. The habit of dependence develops from just such circumstances.

METAL TRADES WORKERS GET 5% RAISE

Boston, Nov. 1.—Metal trades workers will receive a five per cent wage increase, it was announced by Matthew Woll, president of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

Mr. Woll said that the increase was granted by the Navy Department and that it would affect 10,000 workers in navy yards.

FILIPINO BARRIER URGED BY WORKERS

Boston, Nov. 1.—Immediate and favorable action by Congress on a bill that would bar Filipinos was called for by the A. F. of L. convention.

A bill to this effect, introduced by Congressman Welch of California, is pending in Congress, and has been approved by the two last conventions. The resolution was signed by a score of Pacific Coast delegates.

"The Filipino," the resolution stated, "is racially unassimilable and will, therefore, add to the race problem that is vexing this country. There has already developed a condition of social concern culminating in tragical race riots due to desires of Filipinos to transgress upon the sanctity of our women in their forced efforts to assimilate."

Unionism in South to Stay; Present Campaign to Go On

Boston, Nov. 1.—The A. F. of L. convention instructed the Executive Council to continue the Southern organizing campaign "with increased forces and resources, if possible, during the coming year."

The Executive Council reported the formation of 112 local unions of various crafts and callings in five States. Five city central bodies have been organized and State Federations of Labor have been revived and are active in the campaign.

The convention's decision is a notice to low-wages employers that organized labor will continue its efforts in the South, and that present efforts are but preliminary to future days when the industrial depression ends.

Thomas F. McMahon, president United Textile Workers, explained the present strike in the Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va., where several thousand employes suspended work after ten years' experience with a company "union." The mill management rejected every peace overture by government and State officials. "We have nothing to arbitrate," they said.

Hostile employers in the South have organized against unions, said Francis J. Gorman, vice president United Textile Workers.

"They organized a special committee with unlimited finances and political support to discredit our movement and stop us at the start," said Mr. Gorman. He called attention to the strategic necessity of winning the Danville strike, because of its effect on the entire South.

The mills management established an elaborate company "union" system after the World War, which is called "industrial democracy." The present struggle revolves around the attempt to maintain this "union" as a substitute for the workers' attempt to act as free men and women.

Anti-Union Employers Worried; Public Refusing to Join Them

New York, Nov. 1.—The anti-union shop committee of the National Association of Manufacturers struck a mournful note in their yearly report.

They are worried over the United States Supreme Court's outlawing of the company "union" in the case of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks versus Texas & New Orleans Railroad.

The committee reports as "discouraging" the growing tendency of large national chain systems, stores, hotels and other structures to order all building work on the union basis. Another "discouraging" feature is the difficulty of convincing employers outside the building industry that they should interest themselves in preventing the extension of unionism in the construction field. Another "difficulty" is persuading other owners to insist that their buildings must not be erected under all-union conditions.

The committee is jubilant because New York City iron and steel erecting employers, last July, "withdrew from negotiations with the union." The committee failed to tell the complete story of how these employers violated an agreement and who now face contempt suits because of their treachery.

The Supreme Court's decision will retard and may smash the company "union" movement, according to the committee, who sorrowfully declared: "It may well be that the railway company executives who, in 1926, supported the Watson-Parker act will, as a result of 1930 decision of the United States Supreme Court, have subsequent cause to regret advocacy of provisions which may impair, if not destroy, the development of harmonious management-employe cooperation in the shop craft and other non-operating branches of the railway industry."

Five-Hour Day with Full Pay Demanded by Metal Trades

Boston, Nov. 1.—A demand for the five-hour day without wage reductions featured the annual convention of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

The convention instructed President O'Connell, their delegate to the A. F. of L. convention, to present the resolution to that body. The latter convention referred the resolution to the A. F. of L. executive council for study on the effects of mechanization.

The Metal Trades convention action was taken on recommendation by President O'Connell and Secretary-Treasurer John P. Frey.

The latter declared there is no data by which it can be ascertained how many hours of work per week is necessary to supply the world's needs, but American authorities, he said, seem agreed that five hours a day in this country is sufficient.

"If new processes continue to develop," said Mr. Frey, "the future might see labor demanding a shorter day than five hours."

Vice President Wilson pointed out that a ten-hour day divided into two shifts would not aid the unemployment situation, as industry today, with its eight to nine and one-half hour basis, has resulted in overproduction.

The convention declared that lack of purchasing power is the main economic cause of the present depression, "regardless of fine spun theories of economists."

Dissatisfaction was expressed with the labor policy of Secretary of the Navy Adams in the nation's navy yards.

President O'Connell, Secretary Frey and all vice presidents were reelected.

3,700,000 Idle Factory Workers; Farms and Offices Not Included

Boston, Nov. 1.—"We estimate that unemployment averaged 3,700,000 wage earners during the first six months of 1930, not including farm laborers and office workers," said the A. F. of L. Executive Council in its report to the annual convention.

"In both the United States and Canada unemployment this year has been very much above last year. For the first five months the averages show that 55 per cent more were out of work in the United States and 88 per cent more in Canada. Unemployment of union members averaged 21 per cent in the United States for the first seven months of 1930 and 10.5 per cent in Canada for the first five months of 1930.

"When unemployment reaches such a high figure it means that men and women are often out of work for several months before they can find employment. Even in normal times, a recent study shows that over half of those who are out of work for three months or more before they could find new employment. With conditions as they were this winter, it has not been unusual for men to be out of work for five or six months. No wonder savings are exhausted and hundreds of thousands have been forced to apply for charity."

UNION MEMBERSHIP GAINS DURING 1930

Boston, Nov. 1.—A. F. of L. membership gained since the last convention, despite the industrial depression.

The average paid-up and reported membership for the year ending August 31, 1930, is 2,961,096, an increase of 27,551 members over the membership reported upon last year," said Secretary Frank Morrison, in his annual report.

"National and international organizations are required to pay only upon the per capita tax upon their full paid-up membership, and, therefore, the membership reported does not include all the members involved in strikes or lockouts, or those who were unemployed during the fiscal year for whom the tax was not received," said Mr. Morrison.

"A survey of the membership of the international and national organizations and the unions directly affiliated with the A. F. of L. indicates that not all the unemployment there were at least 500,000 members for whom per capita tax was not paid to the A. F. of L. Adding this number to the 2,961,096 paid-up membership will give a grand total of 3,461,096 members."

Secretary Morrison stated that 61 charters were issued by the A. F. of L. during the fiscal year ending August 31, 1930. The charters were divided as follows: Central labor unions, 11; local trade unions, 42; federal trade unions, 8.

SHORTER WEEK IN POSTAL SERVICE

Boston, Nov. 1.—The Federal government must lead the way for the shorter-hour movement, declared the A. F. of L. convention in favoring the five and one-half day week for employes in the postal service.

The post office department is the government's largest business enterprise. Postal workers show that for 17 years there has been no change in working hours and that during this period the larger groups of postal employes have doubled their output.

The convention endorsed the Kendall-La Follette bill which would establish a Saturday four-hour day, or the equivalent of a five and one-half day week.

Postal workers in this struggle are resisting a bureaucracy that operates during every change in the national administration.

LABOR WILL PRESS ITS WAGE PLAN

The A. F. of L. convention in Boston indicates Labor's determination to press its high-wage principle.

A quarter of a century ago the A. F. of L. convention at Norfolk declared that low wages do not shorten business depression; they have a contrary effect. This declaration was made when low wages were supposed to reduce costs and high wages were considered an additional tax on the people.

The Norfolk declaration was elaborated at the Atlantic City convention in 1919 and was emphasized at Boston.

Labor's rejection of the low-wage theory and popular acceptance of a new outlook is one of the most significant reversals of our economic history.

The new viewpoint—that living standards must continually go upward—was endorsed by President Hoover in his address to the Boston convention.

Workers must understand the two theories that are opposite as the poles.

It is impossible to accept labor's position and at the same tinie be satisfied with what today is known as "a living wage."

If wages are based on sheer necessities the doctrine of "contented" workers is logical. If wages are based on labor's new wage doctrine the "contented" laborer is replaced by workers who insist on more equitable divisions of created wealth.

This question is far-reaching.

If a worker is contented in the factory he is contented in every activity of life. He protests against no injustice.

The effect of labor's wage philosophy is not confined within factory walls. It reaches into every avenue of life because of the effect that intelligent dissatisfaction has on man's spiritual powers.

Labor's wage philosophy leads to greater diffusion of wealth, fewer depressions, and the development of independent, intelligent, aggressive workers.

The low-wage policy centralizes wealth, shortens the distance between depressions and fosters a dependent spirit among workers.

There is inspiration and certainty in labor's position.

Every element of autocracy and standpatism is found in the old theory.

FIVE-HOUR DAY DISCUSSED; MACHINE UPSETS OLD PLANS

Boston, Nov. 1.—The five-day work week was again approved by the A. F. of L. convention and a five-hour day resolution was referred to the Executive Council. This action was taken to secure all possible information for the next convention.

The five-hour day proposal was submitted by Delegate James O'Connell, president Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L., whose convention favored that plan.

The resolution reminded delegates that economists have stated: "If our industries, with their present equipment of machinery and use of power, were to work at full capacity 150 days in the year the total volume of production would be greater than it has been." The committee called attention to displacement of workers that runs into the millions.

"In former days," said the committee, "hours were reduced for humanitarian reasons. The purpose was to secure more leisure and to change the worker from an industrial drudge. The problem now is economic. Production is greater than consumption because of the machine and low wages."

These reasons, asserted the committee, are the cause of last fall's stock market crash.

"In former years the effort to reduce hours was resisted by interests outside our movement that now realize the effects of labor displacement and the need for less hours and higher wages."

Delegate O'Connell, in accepting the committee's recommendation, agreed with the committee that trade union strategy of former days must be abandoned and policies of a sweeping character must be applied to cope with revolutionary forces.

Delegate Andrew Furuseth suggested that the Executive Council consider the skill-destroying effect of the machine.

"Every worker has skill to a greater or less extent," he said. "To work is to live a normal life, but when the machine destroys skill that has been cumulating through the ages, civilization itself is affected."

Machine Displacement Will Continue; Labor Is Entering New Industrial Era

Boston, Nov. 1.—A startling picture of unemployment and its effect because of the machine was drawn by the A. F. of L. Executive Council in its report to the annual convention.

Amazing developments in mechanization, it was stated, has already created an unemployment problem which involves millions of workers, but "it seems likely that we may look forward to even greater mechanical developments than we have seen in the past and even larger numbers of workers affected."

The council agreed that increased production has created new work opportunities, but these jobs have been quickly taken away by newer machines and newer technical changes.

"Industries on which 40 per cent of our wage earners depend for their living actually employed 900,000 fewer wage earners in 1929 than in 1919, although the business handled was far greater.

"In manufacturing, our factories produced 42 per cent more with 546,000 fewer wage earners; on railroads, 7 per cent more business was handled with 253,000 fewer employees; in coal mines production per worker increased 23 per cent and 100,000 fewer miners were employed."

The report stated that the effect of these reductions is far more serious than the figures at first indicate.

"In the ten years from 1919 to 1929 population has increased and about seven million more persons are looking for work as wage earners and small salaried workers.

"One would expect these newcomers to look for work in factories, mines and railroads as well as in service trades, stores, banks, commercial houses, insurance and other lines. But work in factories, mines and railroads can be had only by displacing some one already employed.

"For these basic industries are not only not creating new work opportunities, but they have added 900,000 to the army of jobless found by cutting their forces. Thus 7,900,000 men and women must look for work in service industries, banks and other lines outside manufacturing, coal mining and railroads. It is no wonder that these industries can not furnish enough employment."

The council rejected the theory that sufficient work can be found in service industries, such as hotels, gasoline stations and selling insurance.

RELIEF FOR OLDER WORKERS IS PROVING KNOTTY PROBLEM

Boston, Nov. 1.—The problem of the middle-aged worker who is dismissed at 40 and 45 years proved one of several knotty problems at the Boston A. F. of L. convention.

The convention declared that the A. F. of L. is virtually the only practical instrument through which society can protect these elderly workers. Further study was urged, and State Federations of Labor were requested to ask State labor bureaus to take similar action.

"These workers," the committee reported, "are not, and can not be, organized as a group; and it is the indifference of impersonal corporations to the problem which makes the question acute."

The convention declared that there is an unnecessary tendency to eliminate workers and that old age pensions can not greatly mitigate this problem. It was shown that 13 States and one territory (Alaska) have old pensions. The age limit varies from 65 to 70, as follows: New York, Colorado, Montana, Kentucky, Wisconsin, California and Minnesota, each 70 years; Maryland, Nevada, Wyoming and Utah, each 65 years. The limit in Alaska is 65 for men and 60 for women.

"It is certain that a worker eliminated at 45 or 50 can not wait in idleness until 65 for the State to pension him," said the committee.

"The problem of the elderly worker is complicated by the speedup of American industry. The elderly worker has more skill, specialized knowledge and flexibility than the untried, but he has not the alacrity to time his work to the raging tempo of industry. We believe the true approach to the problem of the elderly worker, therefore, is sane production methods and a willingness of management to reallocate the elderly worker to jobs where his qualifications fit him. We recommend that unions frankly discuss the problem with employers at the time of wage negotiations."

The Executive Council emphasized the need for discussion of this subject, as follows: "Nervous is a good purpose in making industry and the public conscious of this problem."

"FAIR VALUE" RULE IS CONFUSING TERM

Boston, Nov. 1.—The "fair value" rule by which railroads and other utilities rates are determined, is meaningless, said Joseph B. Eastman, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, in an address to the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

He said there is no reference to "fair value" in the Constitution and that no one has defined the term. No matter what "fair value" might be estimated with the aid of ingenious lawyers and experts, "it is difficult and embarrassing for a company to claim confiscation if it is paying 8, 10 or 12 per cent dividends on its common stock and has a ready market for its new issues," said the commissioner.

"Fair value," continued Mr. Eastman, is merely a judicial interpretation of the Constitutional amendment which provides that no person shall be deprived of property without due process of law. The Supreme Court, he said, undertook to determine at what point the public regulation of rates would in practical effect be equivalent to a taking of property without due process of law and the "fair value" rule was its answer. Two of the present justices of the United States Supreme Court have said that the rule is "economically unsound" and experience has shown them to be right, said Mr. Eastman.

WORK FATALITIES UP

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 1.—During September the deaths of 182 men and women as a result of industrial accidents were reported to the State Department of Labor. This represents an increase of 27 over the August total and is 11 more than the September average for the past five years.

RADIO WAVE LENGTH ASKED BY WORKERS

Washington, Nov. 1.—Organized labor will ask the next Congress, which convenes in December, to assign one of the 90 cleared radio channels to labor, one to agriculture and one to education.

Neither of these important elements in our country can get on the air outside of limited time without the consent of the radio trust or some powerful private interest that controls a cleared channel.

Repeated appeals have been made to the Federal Radio Commission to grant labor a cleared channel, but the workers are told that their movement is not "in the public interest, necessity or convenience," as provided in the law.

A resolution presented by the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and approved by the Boston A. F. of L. convention, stated that labor's broadcast station, WCFL, Chicago, is not only denied a cleared channel, but has been granted the right to broadcast on only 1500-watt power during day time. The radio commission has granted to the radio trust six or seven cleared channels with unlimited time of operation to numerous other broadcasting stations with part time operations.

Metropolitan newspapers that already possess powerful means of communication have been given the choicest wave lengths and private broadcasting stations have been granted choice channels.

The convention endorsed House bill No. 934, pending in Congress, which provides that the Federal Radio Commission shall assign three cleared channels to the Departments of Labor, Agriculture and Interior, and that these shall be licensed to the radio station recommended by the heads of those departments as being most representative of the labor, agriculture and education interests of the United States.

AFL OFFICIALS TO STUDY IDLE INSURANCE PLANS

Sweeping Effect of European Theory; Are Wage Earners Willing to Change?

Boston, Nov. 1.—If workers of this country favor the European system of compulsory unemployment insurance they must be prepared to abandon every theory of individual freedom and opposition to governmental registration and control that they have always held, said the Committee on Resolutions, reporting to the A. F. of L. convention on several unemployment insurance resolutions. No criticism was made of European workers who favor this system.

The committee said President Green's recent declaration against compulsory insurance, or the so-called "dole," accurately reflects the general policy of the A. F. of L. "as it now is."

"Shall that policy now be changed? An answer to that question is of the highest importance," said the committee.

The convention unanimously recommended that the entire question be referred to the Executive Council for careful study.

"The A. F. of L," said the committee, "has stood adamant against every proposal for the registration of aliens, because such registration would seriously interfere with freedom within our borders by placing a part of our people under undue supervision and control by governing officials of various grades, opinions and susceptibilities.

"Every system of unemployment insurance advanced here contemplates supervision and control by both Federal and State governments and will require registration not only of the aliens among workers, but of all workers.

"Can a process which we have denounced as being extremely bad when its application to alien workers in our midst is proposed, be made good when applied to all workers by adding to it a payment of some sort when they are unemployed?

"Our problem of unemployment does not arise from lack of room, from lack of space, or from lack of natural resources, as is the case in some other nations.

"Are we prepared now to admit defeat in our efforts to so increase the consuming power of the people that it will meet their great productive capacity?

"Shall we say to our people that they have produced too much and, therefore, must accept too little?

"Are we to enter upon the policy of accepting momentary relief without regard to future consequences?

"Shall we discard the system under which we move freely from one end of our great country to the other, crossing State lines, stopping where we please, leaving when we choose, living where we will, without ever undergoing the scrutiny of a government official or reporting to government officers?

"Have we lost courage to the point where we no longer regard freedom as the greatest essential of life and the most necessary essential in human progress?

"Shall we be content to carry industrial passports because they have a government label?

"In order to prevent the people of Europe from overwhelming us by floods to our shores, we have found it necessary to enact increasingly rigid immigration regulations. In the face of this fact, and the proof that it offers of unfavorable conditions in European countries, shall we now say to the people of Europe, through unemployment insurance and similar legislative schemes has found a way of making life for the working people better over there than it is here, notwithstanding the fact that it is the working people of Europe who desire to come to America?

"Are we to join in the fallacious argument now being offered in some quarters that the laws proposed for unemployment insurance are on a par with workmen's compensation acts?

"Will the character of unemployment insurance be changed in the slightest by glossing it over with the name 'unemployment compensation?'

"Shall we tell our membership that workmen's compensation laws which are based upon the age-long principle of liability for direct damage, which requires no registration of individual workers, no government cards, no reports on individual workers by employers until those workers are actually injured, or claim they are injured, are no different than the European government schemes under which the worker becomes a ward of the state and subject to discipline by employers under state authority?

"Shall we place restrictions upon the mobility of our people by rendering it increasingly difficult for them to leave employment and localities which they find unsatisfactory? Should we not rather urge them to seek greater freedom than they now have in this respect?

"Is it not true that unemployment schemes of the sort advanced in the resolutions before this convention will tend to prevent the workers from joining movements to increase wages and improve working conditions because to do so that group might thus sacrifice their eligibility to unemployment insurance?

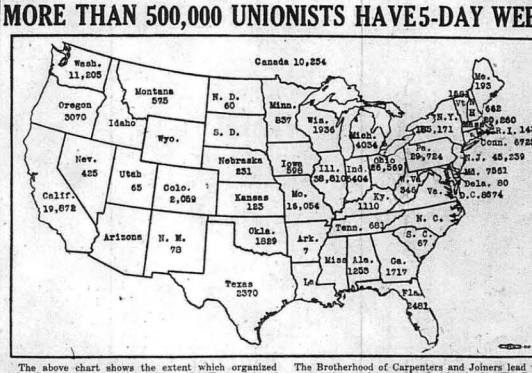
"These are some of the questions which the workers of America have a right to expect shall be fully and honestly answered before they follow Europe in this manner.

"It is among these that we have in mind, and the American workers who have entrusted us to meet in convention and advise them, not only as to the road which we ought to follow, but as to the goal which they should seek and the dangers that lie along the way."

TRAFFIC PERILS GROW

Washington, Nov. 1.—An increase of more than 3,000 deaths from automobile accidents in this country last year is announced by the Department of Commerce.

MORE THAN 500,000 UNIONISTS HAVE 5-DAY WEEK



The above chart shows the extent which organized labor has established the five-day week. Forty-eight of the 105 affiliated national and international unions affiliated to the A. F. of L. have in part secured this gain.

Seventy-eight per cent of the 532,894 five-day week workers are building craftsmen. Sixteen per cent are clothing workers.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners lead with over 114,000 members on the five-day basis. The Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators follow with 71,000. These figures are quoted from the A. F. of L. Executive Council, in its annual report. "New agreements are being made every month and a number of them will provide for the five-day week."

Old Age Pension Is Endorsed; Study Urged to Secure Model

Boston, Nov. 1.—Old age pensions was again endorsed by the A.-F. of L. convention and further study of this question recommended. The Executive Council reported that through its efforts a committee of the last Congress held extensive hearings on old age pensions, the first time in our national legislative history.

Conclusive evidence was then submitted that aged persons who are unable to care for themselves should be protected. Eleven states and one territory have old age pension laws, but none of them is of such a practical character, said the Executive Council, that the A. F. of L. can unequivocally endorse them as model laws. States leave it to the counties to determine whether they shall pay the pension provided, and many of the counties take no action.

"During hearings before the House Labor Committee," continued the Executive Council, "a bill was considered that gave the power to the Federal Government to aid those states that pass laws in the interest of the aged. This measure provides that the Federal Government appropriate certain amounts of money which would be available to the states to pay a pension equal to that appropriated by each state. The bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Dill, and was discussed in the hearing. While no bill was prepared or other action taken the hearing brought forth the necessity for such legislation.

"The Executive Council has carefully considered all the work that have been enacted. It has not endorsed as a standard act any of the measures thus far proposed. We hope to draft a measure which will be practical, constructive and adequate."

British Unionists Are Surprised At Problems Facing U. S. Labor

Boston, Nov. 1.—Fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress to the A. F. of L. convention were astounded at the conditions American workers must face. The visitors were also impressed by the size of the United States.

"Why, Boston is as far from San Francisco as we are from London," said Arthur Shaw, general secretary of the National Union of Textile Workers.

"In our country," said Mr. Shaw, "we have no written Constitution. When parliament passes a law it applies to the whole country and we have no court to pass upon its legality. Here in America you have a written Federal Constitution and a Supreme Court. You also have 48 States, with written State Constitutions and State Supreme Courts. Many of these States are larger than our country, and here is every nationality, tongue, race, creed under the sun. In our country we have none of these difficulties."

Allan A. H. Findlay was Mr. Shaw's colleague. They were unceasing in their efforts to secure all possible information and take back to their constituents a picture of the problems and conditions that face American workers.

Mr. Findlay, in his fraternal greetings to the convention, said: "I have been in America for more than a month. I have been trying to gather some impressions of your policy as a federation and I have to admit that in close connection with your members I am in full appreciation of the policy which you have adopted and have successfully carried through up to date."

Both delegates discussed unemployment in England and explained the many problems of these trade unionists.

"Internationalism," said Mr. Shaw, "is the policy of British labor, but at present it is a policy that finds only lip service among governments all over the world. If governments and employers are determined to carry on a nationalist or imperialistic policy we have to face the situation.

"It is a waste of time to criticize any other nation. We have to assume that every country knows its own business best, and will conduct a policy, whether in regard to tariffs or any other matter, which it thinks will best advance the interests of its own people."

Mr. Shaw said British trade unionists are not troubled with the imputation and the "yellow dog" and he expressed well wishes for the A. F. of L. in its contests against these evils.

HUGH FRAYNE COMES BACK

New York, Nov. 1.—Hugh Frayne returned to his duties as A. F. of L. representative in this area after a long illness and a surgical operation.

The veteran trade unionist fought off every suggestion that he was "through," and is again at his post assisting workers.

TREASURY LOANS URGED

Burlington, N. C., Nov. 1.—Loans to cities from the national treasury at a low rate of interest to aid construction programs was urged by Mayor Horner as a means of relieving unemployment. The suggestion has been forwarded to President Hoover's relief committee.

PRISON AND WELFARE EQUAL SCHOOL COSTS

Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 1.—Penal and welfare institutions cost this State almost as much as education during the past two years.

POWER ACT IN DANGER BY MITCHELL RULING

Washington, Nov. 1.—Water power conservationists protest a ruling by Attorney General Mitchell, who holds that Federal Power Commission may issue a "minor part" license for power plant on the New River in Virginia and West Virginia that will be built by the Appalachian Power Company, a unit of the Electric Bond and Share Company. The latter is a major unit of the power trust. The New River is navigable, although this is contrary to federal and state laws.

Under the Federal Water Power Act a company is not subject to control unless it operates under a "major part" license. Companies operating under "minor part" licenses—as the Mitchell ruling calls for—can not be regulated and have a free hand to issue watered stock without limit. Large power companies have asked that their "major part" licenses be changed to "minor part' licenses.

Conservationists declare that if the Mitchell opinion is upheld the long campaign for control of water power regulation has been wrecked and that the Federal Power Act has been made valueless by interpretation.

NAVY YARD PAY CUTS PROTESTED BY LABOR

Boston, Nov. 1.—Secretary of the Navy Adams' wage cuts in navy yards was protested by the A. F. of L. convention.

The secretary recently declared that navy yard rates would stand, but when the President called for economy in all departments, the secretary ordered navy yard commandants to "balance the force." First grade workers were placed in the second grade and compelled to do first grade work at lower rates. Workers of the first class are often released and then re-employed as second grade workers, while placed on their former first grade work.

The convention refused to accept the secretary's definitions for these wage reductions, which was counter to the President's policy.

The navy chief pleads that "the process of reclassification is conducted with a representative of labor on the committee." Metal trades workers ask if the secretary is acquainted with his department. The representative of labor referred to is a member of the navy wages review board and has nothing to do with so-called "reclassification."

STATE EMPLOYES BACK NEW RETIREMENT PLAN

Madison, Wis., Nov. 1.—More than 100 state employes approved a retirement system for state employes presented by a legislative committee.

Elective and appointed state officers, veterans and the employes protected as an employe, are excluded as are teachers covered by the teachers' insurance and retirement fund. University professors under the Carnegie pension fund, part-time employes, provisional and temporary employes, employes and employes under 30 years of age are also excluded.

Voluntary retirement age was set at 60 after 20 years of service. The compulsory retirement age would be 70 years after January 1, 1932, and one year less for each succeeding year until January 1, 1937, when the compulsory retirement age would remain at 65.

WOMEN-CHILD LABOR HARMS COTTON TRADE

Boston, Nov. 1.—Miss Matilda Lindsey, in her address to the A. F. of L. convention, quoted a large cotton manufacturer to sustain her story of women and child exploitation in Southern textile mills. Miss Lindsey spoke as fraternal delegate from the National Women's Trade Union League.

The manufacturer is E. E. Whitman, who stated in an address to the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers: "Every destructive force that is bearing down on us, if traced to its source, leads directly to the exploitation of women and children in our mills. The growth of this unfair and selfish utilization of women and children through night employment in Southern cotton mills, is directly the cause of the downfall of this essential industry."

LOOKING BACKWARD: BOSTON, 1889

The fiftieth convention of the A. F. of L., at Boston, was held under social and economic conditions that differ from those when the eighth convention was held in the same city in 1889.

The A. F. of L., in 1889, had a membership of 200,000. Its purpose was misunderstood and the workers' right to organize was hotly challenged in every quarter. "Unions interfere with the right of a man to run his own business," was the popular cry.

The unions were then discussing an eight-hour day. The 10 and 11-hour day was the rule and longer hours were not uncommon.

Company script and orders on company stores were used for wages in mining and other industries.

Safety and sanitation in industry were unknown. Workmen's compensation was a dream and employes could not, under the rights assumed risk, contributory negligence and the fellow servant theory. These defenses by the employer made it almost impossible to secure damages for injury or loss of life.

Various States were beginning to give favorable consideration to the system of secret balloting in popular elections. Adoption of the Australian ballot ended the herding of employes in long lines on election day that they could be easily watched in casting ballots marked by the employer.

Free text books and compulsory education laws were unknown and trade unionists were urging the establishment of Federal and State labor departments to collect statistics and to further mediation and arbitration in industrial disputes.

Safety appliances were not discussed. There was no sentiment against convict labor and nation-wide wage reduction was the rule in business depressions, which were considered beyond man's control.

Economists insisted that wages were set by the law of supply and demand and that high wages increased production costs.

The unions were pleading for rigid exclusion of Chinese who were flooding the West Coast. Aliens were imported to break strikes. The state militia were used to intimidate strikers and armies of private detectives were assembled with the aid of public officials during large industrial disputes.

The unions were tolerated, but not accepted. They had no chain of benefits, no newspapers, no salaried officials, no homes for the aged. They met in dingy back rooms and they owned no office buildings.

Their theory of non-partisan political action amused a nation gripped by frenzied partisanship, that ignored the purpose of government and brazenly declared: "To the victors belong the spoils."

No "practical" man advocated municipal ownership. Public corporations, like railroads, considered they were under no obligations to the people.

It was an era of rampant individualism, with workers considered no part of the social organism. Employers were referred to as "good men because they give work to the poor."

Organized labor has led in the struggle to establish other social concepts.

Its success is shown by the difference between Boston in 1889 and Boston in 1930.

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, securing in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 30, 1912, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

The highest power may be lost by misrule.—Syrus.

WHOLE NO. 1021. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1930 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 20, NO. 34.

DANVILLE TEXTILE STRIKE IS SIGNIFICANT

The strike of 4,000 Danville textile workers is no ordinary industrial dispute. It has unusual elements that should attract nation-wide attention, and impelled the Boston A. F. of L. convention to order a special plea for financial aid forwarded to all affiliates and union sympathizers.

Wage reductions, speed-up systems and the company "union" are not peculiar to Danville. Workers in every section face these schemes that are inseparable from autocratic control.

In Danville, however, the final word in paternalism has been said. Here, the first company "union" on an elaborate scale was instituted in the South. The workers were watched and cared for. The "good boss" theory was presented in its most alluring form.

No where was autocracy more cleverly masked and trade union opposition more craftily hidden. The plot was more than a company "union." It was surrounded with a benign, warm-hearted atmosphere that deadened manhood and enthroned injustice.

This system has been used since the World War and the foes of organized labor pointed to Danville's method as the best to combat trade unionism.

The United Textile Workers, guided by their long experience, made no attempt to disillusion these workers, a few of whom lost their jobs when they insisted that the company "union" live up to its pretense.

Wage reductions and speed-up (stretch-out) followed the workers' acceptance of the fake "union." They awoke and affiliated to the regular United Textile Workers. Officers of that organization, for months, attempted to adjust differences.

These offers were rejected and the mill management even notified the governor of Virginia: "We have nothing to mediate."

It was a fitting answer from autocrats who affect a benovelent interest in "hands" whom they so mercilessly exploit.

If these workers are driven back to the mills and forced to accept the will of an industrial oligarch it will even be a challenge to every established unit of organized labor in that area.

Trade unions everywhere may well consider the moral effect of the Danville strike ending.

Aside from the elements of justice and humanity in this enterprise, organized labor should realize that when they contribute to this cause they assist themselves.

Aid to Danville strikers, who are hungry, is the best form of insurance for wage scales and industrial peace in the South.

Stock Smash Started Distress; Labor Demands Truth Be Told

New York, Nov. 1.—Wall Street surveys the wreckage precipitated by the stock market October 23, last year.

The collapse was of record violence and stock values of 50 leading corporations dropped $7,770,000,000 after they were driven to dizzy heights by a propaganda based on the theory that there is no limit to values.

The smash came as quickly as the bursting of a toy balloon and propagandists and so-called economists have discarded illusions that stimulated this frenzied speculation.

Post mortems without number have been held on causes of the break, but it is agreed that the major reasons were overproduction or underconsumption, widespread speculation and advances in discount rates.

The immediate cause was the failure of London interests who threw their American holdings on this market and started the general decline. The London failure, however, is as good an excuse as any upon which for it was certain that the top-heavy financial structure could not stand.

During the year every attempt has been made to minimize the resultant depression. The people have been assured that "prosperity is just around the corner," while financial interests were quietly and carefully unloading. During the last few weeks this policy has been abandoned and the public is realizing that the depression is not a mental attitude.

The Boston A. F. of L. convention demanded less poetry and more facts. The Executive Council was directed to urge the President to appoint a national emergency committee to encourage public, quasi-public and private employment. State Federations of Labor and city central bodies were urged to take similar action with the executives of their respective political units.

This plan is being adopted by public officials. Its value includes facing realities and the abandonment of predictions to hungry men, women and children.

The trade union recommendation is not considered a final solution for unemployment, but is intended to arouse the country to the present situation. It is a notice that prophecy will not be accepted for action.

OPPOSE PRICE CUTTING BY CHAINS

The governor of Minnesota refers to price-cutting policies of chain stores as "commercial racketeering."

This sentiment is applauded by men who class wage earners who cut living standards as "free and independent workers."

Certain citizens could not understand why organized labor is so resentful against wage cuts, lower wage rates and debase the living standards. These citizens, however, are beginning to see the light, since they face similar conditions.

POWER ACT IN DANGER BY MITCHELL RULING

Washington, Nov. 1.—Water power conservationists protest a ruling by Attorney General Mitchell, who holds that the Federal Power Commission may issue a "minor part" license for a power plant on the New River in Virginia and West Virginia that will be b[illegible]t by the Appalachian Power Co[illegible]v, a unit of the Electric Bond and Share Company, is the latter's major unit of the power trust. The protest is so vigorous that the ruling may not be applied.

The ruling is based on the claim that the New river is non-navigable, although this is contrary to federal and state laws.

Under the Federal Water Power Act a company is not subject to control unless it operates under a "major part" license. Companies operating under "minor part" licenses—as the Mitchell ruling calls for—can not be regulated and have a free hand to issue watered stock without limit. Large power companies have asked that their "major" licenses be changed to "minor part" licenses.

Conservationists declare that if the Mitchell opinion is upheld the long campaign for control of water power regulation has been wrecked and that the Federal Water Power Act has been made valueless by interpretation.

CHILD LABOR FINDINGS ON NATIONAL HOOK-UP

Washington, Nov. 1.—Wm. Green, president A. F. of L., calls attention of American trade unionists to a nation-wide child health address by President Hoover on November 19, and by Secretary of the Interior Wilbur on November 22.

The subject will be the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, whose work is nearing completion and whose findings are of interest to the nation.

President Hoover will speak to the conference at 9 o'clock, Eastern standard time, on a coast-to-coast hook-up over the National and Columbia broadcasting stations. Secretary Wilbur, chairman of the conference, will speak November 22 at 12:45 p. m., Eastern standard time.

The A. F. of L. is a unit of this conference that has collected valuable information on child health and protection.

President Green suggests to State Federations of Labor and city central bodies that the widest publicity be given these two addresses, and that trade unionists co-operate with child health councils.

ELEMENTS OF JUSTICE ARE BASED ON RIGHTS

—President Green.

New York, Nov. 1.—"Strife, class hatred and industrial war are basic elements of force and are the antithesis of reason, judgment and cooperation," said Wm. Green, president A. F. of L., when presented the Roosevelt medal by the Roosevelt Memorial Association.

The medal was awarded the trade union executive because of his personal and official contribution toward promotion of industrial cooperation and industrial peace.

President Green declared that if differences on the industrial field can not be adjusted by the application of the rules of justice and fair dealing "then industry must admit its failure to meet the challenge of modern civilization.

"Peace, co-operation and a neighborly relationship should be the normal state of society," he said.

"Modern industry and modern processes of production have carried us far beyond the point where an individual relationship between employers and employes can be successfully maintained. We must face stern industrial and economic facts that have forced a collective relationship upon us."

The trade unionist expressed his conviction that the future success of industry depends upon the new system.

SALEM TEXTILE LABOR RUSH AID TO DANVILLE

Salem, Mass., Nov. 1.—A carload of food supplies was rushed to Danville strikers by trade unionists in this city.

Local textile workers were behind the movement. They work in the 100 per cent organized Pequot mills, manufacturers of sheets and pillow cases, and receive the highest wages paid by any cotton mill in the world.

The industrial peace in this city, as a result of union-management co-operation, contrasts with turmoil in Danville.

WORKMAN'S AWARD UPHELD BY COURT

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 1.—The State Supreme Court made an important compensation ruling when it held that an award can be paid not for the accident, but for personal injury caused by the accident. The decision was based on the English case of Burrell & Sons against Salvage.

The court, in discussing the case before it, held that a series of puncture wounds from particles of metal that resulted in the death of the employe does not preclude a compensation award on the ground that death can not be traced to any particular wound.

The decedent operated a machine which finished piston castings for automobile engines. He frequently received puncture wounds from particles of metal which were detached from the casting and would pick these particles out at home with an ordinary needle. He died from tetanus, the testimony showing that the germs entered his system through the puncture wounds.

"FAIR VALUE" RULE IS CONFUSING TERM

Boston, Nov. 1.—The "fair value" rule by which railroads and other utilities rates are determined, is meaningless, said Joseph B. Eastman, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, in an address to the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

He said there is no reference to "fair value" in the Constitution and that no one has defined the term. No matter what "fair value" may be estimated, with the aid of ingenious lawyers and experts, "it is difficult and embarrassing for a company to claim confiscation if it is paying 8, 10 or 12 per cent dividends on its common stock and has a ready market for its new issues," said the commissioner.

"Fair value," continued Mr. Eastman, is merely a judicial interpretation of the Constitutional amendment which provides that no person shall be deprived of property without due process of law. The Supreme Court, he said, undertook to determine at what point the public regulation of rates would in practical effect be equivalent to a taking of property without due process of law and the "fair value" rule was its answer. Two of the present justices of the United States Supreme Court have said that the rule is "economically unsound" and experience has shown them to be right, said Mr. Eastman.

The speaker refused to accept the theory that railroads and other utilities can perform their work better than the state.

WILL INDUSTRIAL WAR BE DANVILLE'S PLAN?

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 1.—The refusal of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va., to mediate a strike of 4,000 textile workers against a company union, is the English editorial protest from Josephus Daniels, publisher Raleigh News and Observer and Secretary of the Navy in President Wilson's cabinet.

The strikers accepted mediation offers of Governor Pollard of Virginia, but the mill management replied: "Nothing to mediate."

"'Nothing to mediate,' writes Editor Daniels, "is hardly enough to acute that 4,000 workers quit work as the last protest against conditions which they think bear too heavily upon them.

"'Nothing to mediate' when children suffer because of the cessation.

"'Nothing to mediate' when peace and order are imperiled.

"'Nothing to mediate' when class clashes, misunderstanding and hard feelings are engendered, to the injury of all the people.

"In such industrial situations the side which says 'nothing to mediate' assumes responsibility for all the ills that follow industrial disturbances.

"The workers have the right to stand for collective bargaining, for only wage arrangement which has proven satisfactory to employers and employes. To deny workers the right to join a union is to make them feel that they have been reverted to 'hands' in a feudal system."

PACKERS PROSPEROUS; LESS LABOR EMPLOYED

Chicago, Nov. 1.—Large meat packing companies are not affected by the business depression, and it is expected they will equal or exceed last year's profits.

Storage stocks are reduced and this has made it possible to hold prices. The packers' prosperity is shown in the redemption by Armour & Co. of $10,000,000 7½ per cent gold bonds out of accumulated cash that is not listed as profits.

Wilson & Co. retired $2,500,000 of its 7 per cent debt five months before they were due.

The greatest saving by these corporations was in reduced labor cost, a number of employes. During the first six months of this year the number of employes was below that reporting period a year ago. Beginning in June, last year, the number of employes dropped steadily as against a rise during the corresponding month in 1929.

LABOR PARTY TO SPEND HALF BILLION DOLLARS

London, Nov. 1.—The British Labor government has prepared building schemes to relieve unemployment that will involve the expenditure of $589,730,000.

The largest individual items in the program are:

1—Five-year roads construction to cost $157,000,000 on which contracts to the amount of many millions of dollars have already been signed.

2—Improvements to railways, docks, water works and gas works that will cost $133,500,000.

3—Complete reorganization and consolidation of Great Britain's electric light and electric power stations, to cost $67,500,000.

4—Important projects to promote industrial and economic development in the colonies, to cost $34,500,000.

These total $392,500,000. The balance is made up of innumerable municipal improvements and extensive housing schemes.

EMPLOYMENT GROUP URGES REPAIR WORK

Washington, Nov. 1.—President Hoover's Emergency Committee on Employment declares that "now is the time" for States, counties and cities, and for millions of householders and home owners, to carry out large and small improvement operations for their own benefit and for the relief of unemployed.

Millions of workers could secure employment if various political units would immediately start needed improvements and if citizens would take similar action, the committee said.

HARRY GOSLING DIES

Washington, Nov. 1.—Cable dispatches from London announce the death of Harry Gosling, for 35 years an outstanding figure in the British trade union movement.

He was for years president of the Transport and General Workers' Union, which includes longshoremen (dockers) and street railway and bus (tram) workers. He was considered one of the ablest labor leaders in Great Britain.

He represented the British Trades Union Congress at the Baltimore A. F. of L. convention in 1916.

VIOLATES LABOR LAW

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 1.—Four railroads have been cited by the State Railroad Commission for alleged violation of the "full crew law," passed by the 1919 legislature.

NO LIMIT TO MACHINE'S RAVAGE; SKILL OF ALL DEGREE DESTROYED

Washington, Nov. 1.—New inventions and processes are partly responsible for present unemployment and a survey should determine to what extent such technological advances are responsible, said Secretary of Labor Davis at the first meeting of the Advisory Committee on Employment, appointed by President Hoover.

The labor cabinet member favored a study of this subject rather than a count of the unemployed. He said the survey should be made from a labor point of view.

"The jobless man will tell the enumerator he lost his job because there was no work, without knowing why there was no work," said Mr. Davis.

"This must be followed back to the employer to ascertain from him whether the man lost his job because of a new machine, a new process, or a new product. Such studies will in the nature of things be limited either as to territory or to lines of industry, but within the chosen scope they should be detailed and thorough."

Secretary Davis said machine displacement of labor differs from the past. "It is not only the skilled men who have been affected by new machines and new processes," he said, "but the brakeman and the railroad section hand find rails laid by mechanical devices, riveted by acetylene welders and dirt tamped around the ties with mechanical devices. The longshoreman finds the freight laid upon conveyors and the lumber and the ship's hold into the storage warehouse on the dock.

"Skilled occupations like the iron puddler, the glass blower and scores of others are practically eliminated. It is hitting the professions and limiting the opportunities of genius."

Secretary Davis said his trade-iron puddling—has been abolished.

"A mechanical process, operated by speaking into a telephone, refines iron that we used to handle in the red-hot furnace with the strength of our backs and arms. But the effect is the same. An ancient trade is gone forever. One refining unit does the work of 300 men. In speaking at the opening of that mill with its new process and machinery, I said that the newest thing in American history is to take care of the workers we displace with machinery."

AFL ISSUES URGENT APPEAL TO AID DANVILLE STRIKERS

Washington, Nov. 1.—An appeal for financial aid for 4,000 Danville strikers and their thousands of dependents has been issued by the A. F. of L.

The appeal was ordered by the Boston convention and is signed by President Green and Secretary Frank Morrison, who declare these workers are fighting for all workers throughout the South.

The Danville workers are resisting a company "union," wage cuts and a speed-up system called "stretch-out." The strikers made repeated offers to mediate the dispute, but this was rejected by the mill management. In reply to Governor Pollard's plea for peace, the management replied: "Nothing to mediate."

"The fight is for the right to join a trade union," said A. F. of L. officials. "There is much suffering among these workers. The tragic situation touches the deepest emotion of all those acquainted with the facts.

"Financial contributions could not be made to a more noble cause. Under-fed, under-privileged and under-nourished children will be helped by the funds you contribute. If you forget the men and women, who know full well they must sacrifice and suffer, let us not fail to respond to the needs of the children of those who are on strike. Labor should not fail these Southern workers in their hour of deepest need. They are fighting not only for themselves, but also for the workers of the South.

"While unemployment is abroad and all members of organized labor are dealing with many difficulties, let us find a way, even under these difficulties, to effectively help our brothers and sisters and their families at Danville.

"Send contributions to Frank Morrison, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C. All funds will be promptly transmitted to the representative of the United Textile Workers at Danville, in charge of the strike. The funds will be used to supply food, clothing and medicine for those who are fighting for justice and freedom."

RADIO WAVE LENGTH ASKED BY WORKERS

Washington, Nov. 1.—Organized labor will ask the next Congress, which convenes in December, to assign one of the 90 cleared radio channels to labor, one to agriculture and one to education.

Neither of these important elements in our country can get on the air outside of limited time without the consent of the radio trust or some powerful private interest that controls a cleared channel.

Repeated appeals have been made to the Federal Radio Commission to grant labor a cleared channel, but the workers are told that the movement is not "in the public interest, necessity or convenience," as provided in the law.

A resolution presented by the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and approved by the Boston A. F. of L. convention, stated that labor's broadcast station, WCFL, Chicago, is not only denied a cleared channel, but has been granted the right to broadcast on only 1500-watt power during day time. The radio commission has granted to the radio trust six or seven cleared channels with unlimited time of operation to numerous other broadcasting stations with part time operations.

Metropolitan newspapers that already possess powerful means of communication have been given the choicest wave lengths, and the big profit seekers have been granted choice channels.

The resolution endorsed House bill No. 334, pending in Congress, which provides that the Federal Radio Commission must assign three cleared channels to the Departments of Labor, Agriculture and Interior, and that these shall be licensed to the radio station recommended by the heads of those departments as being most representative of the labor, agriculture and education interests of the United States.

UNION DRESS WORKERS WIN IMPORTANT SHOP

New York, Nov. 1.—Dress makers affiliated to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union won a 12-year fight against the Milgrim shop, fashionable 5th Avenue dress firm.

This dress concern was the storm center of the present strike, but its long anti-union policy has been changed to recognition of the union, abolishment of the "yellow dog," an agreement to permit review of discharge and a promise not to discriminate against unionists who were active in the strike.

The concern, early in the present dress makers' general strike asked for an injunction against picketing, which is pending.

More than 200 tailors returned to work. The unionists are jubilant over their victory, which is more far-reaching than the number of workers involved. The Milgrim shop was considered a key position and the union spent more than $100,000 the last 12 years in attempting to organize this plant.

NEW SOUTH WALES LABOR CAPTURES GOVERNMENT

New York, Nov. 1.—The New South Wales Labor party captured the government at last week's election, according to cables from that far-away country.

J. T. Lang, former Labor premier, will again take charge. The present unemployment, he has promised, will be his first consideration. Banking interests are alarmed at Labor's success. He charged that banks "engineered a financial crisis for their own benefit."

BIRTH RATE DROPS

Washington, Nov. 1.—The nation's birth rate last year was the lowest since 1915, when the registration area was established, according to the Bureau of Census. Infant mortality rate was the lowest on record. Oregon had the lowest birth rate and for the sixth consecutive year had the lowest infant mortality rate.

REFUSE HIGHER RATES

Indianapolis, Nov. 1.—The Indiana Public Service Commission refused to sanction increased rates requested by the Southern Indiana Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The commission said it is unreasonable for the company to raise rates in view of economic conditions in the territory affected.

EQUITY GAG ORDER BEFORE HIGH COURT

Washington, Nov. 1.—The United States Supreme Court is considering the legality of a Minnesota law which empowers an injunction judge to suppress any newspaper the court considers a "nuisance."

A Minnesota weekly (the Saturday Press) attacked politicians. Civil courts were at the disposal of the parties who claimed injury, but, wanting "quick action," they induced the State legislature to give equity courts the power to padlock "nuisance" newspapers.

The object of the vicious law was suppressed by an injunction and the Minnesota Supreme Court upheld the proceedings.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association is supporting an appeal to the Supreme Court. If the law is sustained any State legislature can turn control of newspapers over to a judge who is guided not by law, but by his conscience.

The Minnesota law is giving editors a practical illustration of government by injunction, which has been contested for years by organized labor.

BAN ON NIGHT WORK FAILS TO ENTHUSE

Washington, Nov. 1.—The agreement of cotton mill owners to eliminate night work by women and minors under 18 not later than March 1 fails to enthuse Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the United States Children's Bureau.

"The agreement is commendable, but experience has taught us that such pacts are not effective without legislation," said Miss Abbott. "The best of the industries abide by the rule while the less ethical do not. Night work lasts in a number of States, particularly in the Southern area, are below what they should be."

Miss Abbott said that night work for children of tender years is quite generally prohibited, but little such protection is offered minors between the ages of 16 and 18.

The cotton mill owners agreed to eliminate night work by women and minors by applying the elimination policy to 75 per cent of the spindles in the whole industry the first year, 80 per cent the second year and 85 per cent the third year and thereafter.

ENLISTMENT IN ARMY PROPOSED FOR IDLE

Milwaukee, Nov. 1.—Enlistment of unemployed in the United States Army Reserves is the novel suggestion made by the Wisconsin Council of the American Legion.

The plan would provide any man out of work to enlist and draw regular army pay. It would be necessary to change the age limits so that middle-aged and married men could be accepted. Enlistment would only be during the business depression or until a man secured work.

Austin A. Peterson, State adjutant of the Legion, states the scheme would teach men army routine which would be invaluable in time of war. But it would not jeopardize the man in that event; he would not be called for service any differently than if he had never seen army enlistment.

The Legion's council offered the plan as a substitute for various unemployment insurance plans that are being suggested. Where there are not enough barracks, rude shelters, such as were erected during the last war, could be constructed by the men themselves to keep them busy, it was stated.

TREASURY LOANS URGED

Burlington, N. C., Nov. 1.—Loans to cities from the national treasury at a low rate of interest to aid construction programs was urged by Mayor Horner as a means of relieving unemployment. The suggestion has been forwarded to President Hoover's relief committee.

TRAFFIC PERILS GROW

Washington, Nov. 1.—An increase of more than 5,000 deaths from automobile accidents in this country last year is announced by the Department of Commerce.

WOULD USE ARMORIES TO HOUSE-FEED IDLE

Albany, Nov. 1.—Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt asked the War Department for permission to use 40,000 cots and blankets in the event that it became necessary to open State armories to shelter unemployed this winter.

The Governor will ask for the use of armory field kitchens and mess kits with which to prepare and serve breakfast and supper. The armories can house 11,000 persons, but these buildings will not be used until all municipal and private charity facilities are exhausted.

In his letter to Secretary of War Hurley the Governor said: "Present indications point to the probability of an emergency in this State during the coming winter months, in connection with the care of the unemployed and homeless men and women who may require shelter."

STANDARD OIL UNIT BACKS OIL CONTROL

New York, Nov. 1.—Government control of oil production in favored by Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, largest unit in Standard Oil group.

The Lamp, official magazine of the New Jersey corporation, has rejected the old theory of "hands off one's property and accepts regulation of oil production by State commissions, as is the rule in Oklahoma and Texas.

The oil company's publication admits that regulation, or proration of oil output, defers income and holds in check freedom of development, but insists that "proration's many advantages outweigh its inconveniences so greatly that all operators must come at length to embrace it."

WORK FATALITIES UP

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 1.—During September the deaths of 182 men and women as a result of industrial accidents were reported to the State Department of Labor. This represents an increase of 27 over the August total and is far more than the September average for the past five years.

HUGH FRAYNE COMES BACK

New York, Nov. 1.—Hugh Frayne returned to his duties as A. F. of L. representative in this area after a long illness and a surgical operation.

The veteran trade unionist fought off every suggestion that he was "through," and is again at his post assisting workers.

PRISON AND WELFARE EQUAL SCHOOL COSTS

Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 1.—Penal and welfare institutions cost this State almost as much as education during the past two years. The institutions cost $12,000,000, education $13,500,000 and more than $8,000,000 was expended by various State departments.

ANTI-JOBLESS DRIVE WILL SMASH RED TAPE

Washington, Nov. 1.—Red tape will be eliminated and "there will be no preliminaries" to launch the national jobless program, said Col. Arthur Woods, who has been appointed chairman of President Hoover's unemployed commission, consisting of six members and with the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

The government's construction program should absorb more workers and industry and the nation at large must be aroused to still greater efforts to relieve unemployment through a vigorous, immediate national program, said Colonel Woods.

STATE EMPLOYES BACK NEW RETIREMENT PLAN

Madison, Wis., Nov. 1.—More than 100 state employes approved a retirement system for state employes presented by a legislative committee.

Elective and appointed state officers, except those on the same basis as an employe, are excluded as are teachers covered by the teachers' insurance and retirement fund. University professors under the Carnegie pension fund, part-time employes, provisional, emergency and temporary employes and employes under 30 years of age are also excluded.

Voluntary retirement age was set at 60 after 20 years of service. The compulsory retirement age would be 70 years after January 1, 1932, and one year less for each succeeding year until January 1, 1940, when the compulsory retirement age would remain at 65.

The minimum annuity on compulsory retirement after 10 years of service would be $45 per month, under the plan.

DENIED PROTECTION FROM COMPETITION

Sacramento, Cal., Nov. 1.—A public utility which allows its service to run down "until competition knocks at the door" is not entitled to protection against competition, according to the State Supreme Court.

The ruling upheld an order by the State Railroad Commission which permits a new ferry line to compete with an existing ferry line across San Diego Bay between San Diego and Coronado.